VOLUME XII.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1885.

NUMBER 11.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A' Summary of the Daily News.

CONGRESS. THE Senate assembled at neon December 7 with crowded galleries and the walls ber 7 with crowded galleries and the walls of the chamber draped in mourning out of mespect to the memory of the late Vice Pressent. General McCook, Secretary of the Senate. General McCook, Secretary of the Senate. Called the body together, and prayer was softered by Chaplain Rev. D. Huntley, after which Senator Edmunds offered a resolution declaring Senator John Sherman President pro tem. An amendment to substitute the name of Senator Isham G. Harris was voted down by a strict party vote, and without division Senator Sherman was chosen and the oath of effice administered by Senator Edmunds. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President and a recess taken until afternoon. At the afternoon session Senators Logan, of Illinois, and Blair, of New Hampshire, were sworn in Senator Voorhees offered resolutions of respect to the memory of Vice President Hendricks and the Senate adjourned... At noon the House was called to order by Clerk J. B. Clark, with 220 members present. Mr. Tucker nominated Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, for Speaker and Mr. Cannon nominated Hon. Thomas E. Reed, of Maine. A ballot resulted: Carlisle, 177; Reed, 188. Mr. Carlisle was declared elected and the oath administered. A committee was then appointed to act with the Senate committee to wait upon the President and notify him that the two Houses were organized. Resolutions on the death of Mr. Hendricks were then introduced and the House adjourned. of the chamber draped in mourning out of

In the Senate on the 8th after the reading of the President's message many bills were introduced, smong them a bill by Senator Hoar to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of removal by death, resignation or inability, both of President and Vice-President; by Senator Edmunds, to fix a day for the meeting of the Electors of the President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon; by Senator Ingalis, making an appropriation for the purchase of two sites and the erection of two military posts on the Southwestern frontier of Kansas; by Senator Plumb, to prevent the acquisition of real property by aliens; by Senator Vest, for the construction of several bridges, among them two across the Mississ ppi at St. Louis. Senator Plumb introduced by request a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors....In the House, after the reading of the message, the death of Mr. Elwood, of Illinois, was announced and the House adlourned.

In the Senate on the 9th numerous bills were introduced, smong them a bill by

In the Senate on the 9th numerous bills were introduced, the more important being were introduced, the more important being a bill to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans; to prohibit the mailing of newspapers containing lottery advertisements; to prevent the introduction and diffusion of contagious and infectious diseases in the United States, and to promote the general sanitary welfare of the people. Mr. Ingalis istroduced a bill to provide for the sale of lands belonging to the prairie band of Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas, Mr. Plumb, a bill to forfeit the uncarned lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific Rallroad Company to sid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line through the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Coast, and to restore the same to settlement; also to provide for contesting surveys of private land grants. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Vanwyck to tax unspatented lands owned by railroad companies; also for the relief of settlers and purchasers of the public domain in Nebraska and Kansas... In the House the day was mainly devoted to discussing rules, and the Speaker finally appointed the Committee on Rules, as follows: The Speaker, Messrs. Randall, Morrison, Reed and H. Secok. In order to give the committee time to consider the various propositions referred to it, the House adjourned until Saturday.

In the Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Missouries of the contest of the Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. Edmunds introduced as Mr. Senate on the 10th Mr. E a bill to reimburse the several States for in-

introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of a postal telegraph, and expressed desire to have it brought to a vote as early as possible. Mr. McPherson presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of New fitness of a portion of the Territor of Alaska for a person of the Territory of Alaska for a penal colony for long-term or life-term convicts. Mr. Dolph introduced a bill to repeal the law of the last session providing for the settlement of cla'ms of officers and emisted men of the army for loss of private property destroyed in the military service of the United States. Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to open to homested settlement certain precious of the law Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to open to homestead settlement coexain portions of the Indian Territory. This is the 6klahoma this of the last Congress. Mr. Plumb also introduced a bill to improve the efficiency of the militiat also a bill making an additional article of war. It prohibits gambling in the army. The President sent to the Senate all the nominations made by him during therecess. The Senate went into executive session and when the doors reopened adjourned until Monday...The House was not in session.

NEITHER House was in session on the

WASHINGTON NOTES. THE American Public Health Association met in its thirteenth annual convention in

Washington on the 8th. MAYNARD, the Second Comptroller of the

Treasury, has rendered an opinion to the effect that in court-martial trials there is no law to justify allowing expert witnesses an increased rate of compensation over or dinary witnesses. DELEGATE CAINE, of Utah, recently we

ceived a dispatch from Salt Lake City stating that Chief Justice Zane, in the case of Deputy United States Marshal Vandercook, arrested December 5, charged under the Territorial statutes with lewdness, had sustained the Territorial law, which makes the offense named a misdemeaner.

SECRETARY LAMAR has sent to the Depart ment of Justice the list of those charged with illegal fencing of the public domain who have not complied with the President's proclamation or had their fences removed. Action will commence against the parties

Ir was practically decided by the caucus of Republican Senators at Washington por to interfere with Presidential nominations except in extreme cases.

THE EAST.

THE Paper World, of Holyoke, Mass., says that a company of American paper manufacturers and capitalists has been formed for the purpose of getting control of all the enemical fiber patents in Europe. It will be the greatest syndicate and monop oly ever organized in the paper industry, and one of great moment to the future of

the business Work has been commenced on the new bridge at Elizabethport, M. J., which is to connect the Baltimore & Glaio tracks with those of the Staten Island Transit Company, thus giving the Baltimore & Ohio entrance to New York harbor.

A PRELIMINARY injunction has been granted preventing the American Base Ball Association from consummating the expulsion of the "Mets."

Two New York prize fighters have been sent to the penitentiary for a year and fined \$500 by the Criminal Court of Bosh-

An explosion of natural gas occurred in the house of Wesley Greer, Canonsburg, Pa., while the family were asleep. The whole family (six persons) were suddenly blown into the yard, but no one was fatally injured. The house was destroyed.

WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, the railroad magnate and millionaire, fell dead suddenly from paralysis or bursting a blood vessel, at New York, on the afternoon of the 8th. He had just returned from effecting some business arrangements on Staten

THE New York Board of Canvassers met on the 10th and declared the result of the late election. The pluralities of the successful candidates are: Governor-elect Hill, 11,134; Lieutenant Governor-elect Jones, 3,156; Secretary of State-elect Cook, 14,608; Comptroller-elect Chapin, 14,245; Treasurer-elect Fitzgerald, 11,539; Attorney General-elect O'Brien, 13,703; State Engi

meer-elect Sweet, 12,249. An engineer named Knott and a fireman named Morris were killed recently in a smashup on the Atlanta & West Point Railroad at La Grange, Pa. The accident

was caused by a train breaking in two. A copy of the will of General Barrios, late President of Guatemala, was filed in New York the other day.

THE remains of William H. Vanderbilt were laid in a temporary vault at the New Drop Cemetery, Staten Island, on the 17th. JAMES PARKS, his son and another man whose name could not be learned, were struck by the fast train going west near Elizabeth Furnace, near Altocna, Pa., re-The two men were killed outright and the boy received fatal injuries.

THE WEST. GEORGE FRYE, aged sixty-three, a well known citizen of Muncie, Ind., committed suicide the other morning. He rose, built a fire in the kitchen stove, spread an old carpet over the other carpet, lay down and sent a ball crashing through his brain. He was well to do, and the only reason assigned was temporary insanity, brought about by wor-

rying over a law suit and ill health. A PARTY of Indians broke through the ice while crossing the Missouri, near Bismarck, D. T., recently. Three of them were drowned. A squaw was saved by her husband, who himself perished.

THE health return of the death of Vice President Hendricks, recently filed at Indianapolis, shows paralysis with duration of disease, "perhaps about eighteen months."

EARLY on the morning of the 9th a sudden explosion startled the people of Kansas City from their slumbers and investigation showed that the gas works had been blown up and the city was in total darkness. The works reduced to a wreck by the were explosion and the debris took fire, which completed the destruction. What caused the explosion was being investigated, the officers of the company being of the opinion that it was dynamite. The night engineer was badly injured and the loss was estimated at over \$100,000.

Ar a great mass meeting at Cleveland, O., \$15,000 was subscribed to the Parnell fund. Prominent Irishmen from all over the State were present.

Four men were killed in a sewer excavation at Akron, O., recently, by the caving in of the earth. Two or three others were injured.

THE annual meeting and exhibition of the Northwestern Poultry Association opened at Fargo, D. T., on the 10th. The exhibition was a large and creditable one.

AT a large and enthusiastic joint meet ing of business and working men at Sacramento, Cal., the other night, resolutions were passed favoring a State convention to formulate a plan for a general movement against the employment of Chinese. THE strike of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy switchmen at Chicago ended suddenly. The settlement was not divulged. THE Chicago street car companies and

other owners of horses are somewhat alarmed over the appearance of the epizootic. Some fifty horses belonging to the North Division Street Car Company have the disease, and six have already died.

THE SOUTH.

THREE men were buried beneath a falling wall of coal in a mine near Piedmont, W Va., the other day, and two of them were killed and the other fatally injured.

A MUTUAL insurance concern, known a the Self-Endowed and Benevolent Association of America, with headquarters at Fort Worth, Tex., failed recently with liabilities of one million dollars. The assets were practically invisible, but the victims numbered eleven thousand.

A TERRIBLE affair is reported from Sanders' Crossing, N. C. Mary Overton had been courted by a man named Trout, who transferred his love to Jane, a younger sister. The other evening while Jane and Trout were sitting together Mary fired a shotgun through a window at them. The discharge struck both, killing Jane and mortally wounding Trout. The murderess mounted

horse she had saddled and rode away. LATE the other evening at a crossing of the Texas Central Railroad, about a mile from Bryan, Tex., Rev. H. T. Wilson and two daughters, while returning home in a wagon, were struck by an eggine and all three instantly killed. The engineer was arrested.

John E. Owens, the comedian, was reported ill at his country seat near Towson, Md. He was stricken down with typhoid pneumonia.

THE other night five negroes, three men and two women, returning home from a frolic on D. J. Smith's plantation in York County, S. C., attempted to cross Broad River in a cance. The boat filled and sunk and the two women and two of the man were drowned.

injured by a densiled train on the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad near Arkansas City, Ark., on the 11th.

Fire the other morning at Navasota, Tex., destroyed an entire block of business houses. The total loss was \$115,000; insurance, \$69,000.

WILLIAM BASS, of Loanoke County, Ark., while riding on horseback the other day, was caught under a falling tree. The horse and rider were both killed.

Russia was reported making an effort to get a seaport on the Red Sea, and wants to establish a protectorate over Abyssinia.

The steamer Oconto, about which so much fear has been felt in Detroit and Cleveland, were reported aground on the Charity Islands in Lake Huron. The crew and passengers were safe.

Five British battalions have been ordered to proceed to Egypt. A dispatch from Cairo says that General Stephenson will assume the command of the Egyptian forces at Wady Halfa.

It is stated that the Queen Regent of Spain has signed a decree granting amnesty to political and press offenders including all exiles except those who were guilty of rebellion while holding military commands. The latter, however, may solicit clemency. Press prosecutions will be abandoned and journalists now in prison

W. E. FORSTER, formerly Secretary for Ireland, was reported seriously ill. A DISPATCH from London of the 9th says: The latest indications place the Liberal majority over the combined opposition at six. All the districts except six have been heard from, and the result is: Liberals, 334; Conservatives, 248; Nationalists, 81; a

Liberal majority over all opposition of 5.

The Mohammedan population of Bulgaria, hitherto neutral, have cast in their lot with Prince Alexander. The truce with Servia expired on the 10th and hostilities

KING THEBAW will be sent into exile at Arcot, near Madras.

THE Bundesrath has unanimously approved the bill for the construction of the long spoken of ship canal between the Baltic, the Elbe and the North Sea. The canal will cost Germany about 150,000,000

A BUTCHER named Tozzi was arrested at Rome, Italy, recently charged with the murder of a rival butcher named Poggi. Poggi was enticed into Tozzi's cellar, where his throat was cut, his blood being caught in a tub and used in black puddings. The body was cut up in small pieces and scattered in the woods.

Two of the lake barges reported missing have been discovered; one, the Maxwell, is ashore near Goodrich, Ont., the other, the

would not tolerate any American or other birth living in the country must take their share of military and other burdens or

THE London Times says the powers have agreed to the union of the Bulgarias.

THE LATEST.

ROME, December 12.-The city is seething with excitement over the trial which was begun to-day of a whole family charged with one of the most revolting murders in the whole history of crime. The prisoners are a butcher named Tozzi, his wife, son and daughter. The victim was a rival butcher named Poggi. The motives of the murder were trade jealousy and family disputes. Poggi was entrapped into Tozzi's cellar, where he was first stunned with a blow on the head. then his throat cut, and while he was dying he was held over a tub into which his blood flowed. Tozzi and his son then carved the body into small pieces and the frag-ments were scattered in a suburban forest, the whole family assisting in this work. The murdered man's blood was afterward boiled in black puddings which were sold in Tozzi's shop. Tozzi's son made a full confession to-day and narrated the horrible story to the court with a cold-blooded cynicism which provoked the fury of all who heard him. The audience yelled: "Away with him to the scaffold." The murderer tauntingly screamed in reply: "I am here. Tear me to pieces."

Austin, Tex., December 12 .- The Knights of Labor have ordered a boycott against the capitol contractors because of their employment of convicts. The object of the boycott is to prevent the employment of granite cutters, but it will amount to nothing, as a sufficient number of nonunion men have already been employed, and the State, at whose suggestion the contractors agreed to use convicts, will see that they are protected. To this end rangers will be used. They never do things by halves, but will render full protection in

KANSAS CITY, Mo., December 12 .- A special to the Journal from Olathe, Kan., says: The State Board of Charities and Corrections met here yesterday and investigated the charges of cruelty made against Superintendent Walker for the alleged inhuman treatment of seven young men, stu-dents of the institute, a few weeks ago. After a thorough inquiry into all the facts in the case the board unanimously sustained the Superintendent and commended him for the decisive measures which he adopted to maintain a state of discipline necessary to the welfare of the institution, and emphasized their action further by expelling E. H. Hatcher, of Neodesha, and E. H. McIlvain, of Dunlap, the two young men who were the ringleaders in the rebellious movement which was promptly suppressed by the Superintendent.

Len Don, December 12 .- Advices received from the Servian capital state that no general engagement has taken place to-day, and that Ring Milan has expressed his wil-lingness to abide by the decision of the

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He Delivers His First Message to Both Houses of Congress.

He Touches Up the Latter Day Saints-Believes in Civil Service Reform and in Protecting the Chinese—Foreign and Diplomatic Features-Keiley's Case.

WASHINGTON, December 9 .- The first message of President Cleveland was delivered to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It is as follows:

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It is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:
Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States. This distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history. Ample and repeated proofs of the conficence is which he was held by his countrymen, were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity, and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benediction.

The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these Constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he deems expedient, the responsibility for legislative action will devolve on Congress. Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the Executive branches of the Government under the Constitution, will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each in that spirit of comity and cooperation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the paritotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The zenious watchfulness of our constituency, as great and small, supplements their suffrages, and befow the tribunal they establish

have been discovered; one, the Maxwell, is ashore near Goodrich, Ont., the other, the Oneida, is safe in harbor.

A DISPATCH from Berlin of the 10th stated that Emperor William was again seriously sick.

The British Government has decided to reinforce the army in Egypt.

Sentence of death has been pronounced by a court martial upon four Spanish officers who were convicted of conspiracy for a revolutionary uprising in Carthagena immediately after the death of King Alfonso.

The business failures during the seven days ended December 10 numbered: For the United States, 230; and for Canada, 17; a total of 247, as compared with a total of 239 the week previous. The failures were increasing in the South and West.

It is gratifying to announce that the relations of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all of our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and consistent attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign. Government. The Argentine Government has revived the long dormant question of the Emings of the United States, 230; and for Canada, 17; a total of 247, as compared with a total of 239 the week previous. The failures were increasing in the South and West.

It was reported that the German Government on the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine Colonists, this Government occupation of the ext of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine Colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

The Kelley Case.

A question has risen with the Government of the United States at Vienna: having under my constitutional prerogative appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached. FOREIGN RELATIONS

ing under my constitutional prerogative ap-pointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competency, as minister at that profity and competency, as minister at that court the Government of Austria-Hungary invited this Government to cognizance of a certain exception based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Keiley, the appointed envoy, asking that in view thereof the appointment should be withdrawn.

The reasons advanced were such as could

The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the Consitution, since they necessarily involve a limitation in favor of a forcing government upon the right of selection by the Executive and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification foxoffice under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle in our Government, The Austro-Hungarian Government finally decided not to receive Mr. Kelley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the place vacant. I have made no new nomination and the interests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation acting as charge d'affaires ad interim. The reasons advanced were such as could

Thave made no new nomination and the interests of this Government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation acting as charge d'affaires ad interim.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into a single government, In these contests between our neighboring States the United States forebore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war to promote peace and concord among the belilgerents and by such counsel contribute impartially to the preservation of tranquility in that locality.

The emergencies growing ont of the civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the Government at the beginning of this Administration the employment of an armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thiety-fifth article of the treaty of Risio, no roder to keep the transit open across the Isthmus of Panama. Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty, and mindful of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit and its accessories from being interrupted or embarrassed.

The execution of this delicate and reponsible task necessarily involved police control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this Government was highly appreciated by the Government as highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by an expression of satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service. The restoration of peace on the Isthmus by the reestablishment of the constituted Government there being thus established, the forces of the United States were withdrawn,

Pending these occurrences a question of much importance was presented by decrees of the Colombian government by

fending Chinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob, and the still more recently threatened outbreak of the same character in Washington Territory, are fresh in the minds of all, and there is apprehension lest the bitterness of feeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstrations.

All the power of this Government should be exerted to maintain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong-doers to justice should be insisted on. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say they are traceable to fending Chinamen, indisputably within the and it is but just to say they are traceable to awlessness of men not citizens of the United and it is but just to say they are traceable to lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States, engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. Race prejudice is the chief factor in originating these disturbances, and it exists in a large part of our domain, jeopardizing our domestic peace and the good relationship we strive to maintain with China. The admitted right of a government to prevent the influx of elements hostile to its internal peace and security may not be questioned, even where there is no treaty stipulation on the subject. That the exclusion of Chinese labor is demanded in other countries where like conditions prevail, is strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own.

If existing laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits, which the wisdom of Congress may devise.

Pork RESTRICTIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the invention of the property of our order that Ernero

dom of Congress may devise.

PORK RESTRICTIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant demonstration of the absence of sanitary danger in its use continues, but I entertain strong hopes that, with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be 'removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany and Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of a reasonable change.

The interpretation of our existing treaties of naturalization by Germany during the past year has attracted attention by reason of an apparent tendency on the part of the imperial government to extend the scope of their residential restrictions to which returning naturalized citizens of German origin are asserted to be liable under the laws of the empire. The temperate and just attitude taken by this Government with regard to this class of questions will doubtless lead to a satisfactory understanding.

BRITISH GOOD WILL.

The marked good will between the United States and Great Britain has been maintained during the past year. The termination of the fishery causes of treaty of Washington in pursuance of the joint resolution of March 3, 1884, must have resulted in the abrupt cessation on the 1st of July of this year, in the midst of their ventures, of the operations of citizens of the United States cngaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby an assurance of the limited states cngaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding whereby an assurance of the understanding with her Majesty's Government in June last, whereby an assurance of the limited states cngaged in fishing in British American waters, but for a diplomatic understanding whereby an assurance of the limited states cngaged in fishing in the past whereby an assurance of the limited states Government in June last, whereby an assur-ance was obtained that no interruptions of these operations should take place during the current fishing season.

these operations should take place during the current fishing season.

In the interest of good neighborhood and of the commercial intercourse of adjacent communities the question of the North American fisheries is one of much importance. Following out the intimation given by me when the extensary arrangement above described was negotiated, I recommend that the Congress provide for the appointment of a commission, in which the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall be respectively represented, charged with the consideration and settlement, upon a joint, equitable and honorable basis, of the entire question of the fishing rights of the Governments and their respective citizens on the coast of the United States and British North America.

The fishing interest, being intimately related to other general questions dependent upon contingency and intercourse, consideration thereof in all their equites might also properly come within the purview of such commission, and the latitude of expression of both sides should be permitted. The correspondence in relation to the fishing rights will be submitted.

respondence in relation to the usning rights will be submitted.

EXTRADITION.

The inadequacy of the existing arrangements for extradition between the United States and Great Britain has long been apparent. The tenth article of the treaty of 1842, one of the earliest compacts in this regardentered into by us, stipulates for the surrender in respect of a limited number of offenses. Other crimes no less inimical to social welfare should be embraced and the procedure of extradition brought in harmony with the present international practices. Relations with her Majesty's Government for an enlarged treaty of extradition have been pending since 1870, and I entertain strong hopes that a satisfactory result may soon be attained.

The ALASKA FRONTIER.

THE ALASKA FRONT/ER.

The frontier line between Alaska and
British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of
cession with Russia, follows the demarka-British Columbia, as defined by the treaty of cession with Russia, follows the demarkation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and Russia. Modern exploration discloses that this ancient boundary is impracticable as a geographical fact. In the unsettled condition of that region the question has lacked importance, but the discovery of mineral wealth in the terr.tory the line is supposed to traverse, admonishes us that the time has come when an accurate knowledge of the boundary is needful to avert jurisdictional complications. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for a preliminary reconnoisance by officers of the United States to the end of acquiring more precise information on the subject. I have invited Her Majesty's Government to consider with us the adoption of a more convenient line to be established by meridian observation or by known geographical features without the necessity of an expensive survey of the whole.

An international conference to consider means of arresting the spread of the cholera and other ep-demic diseases was held in Rome in May last, and adjourned to meet on further notice. An expert delegate, on behalf of the United States, has attended its sessions, and will submit a report.

half of the United States, has attended its sessions, and will submit a report.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Our relations with Mexico continue to be most cordial, as befits those of neighbors between whom the strongest ties of friendship and commercial interests exist, a natural and growing consequence of our similarity of institutions and geographical propinguity.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The lately concluded commercial treaty with Mexico still awaits stipulated legislation to carry its provisions into effect, for which one year's more time has been secured by a supplementary article signed in July last, and a nec ratified on both sides.

ON GOOD TERMS WITH RUSSIA.
Our good relationship with Russia continues. An officer of the navy, detailed for the purpose, is now on his way to Siberia, bearing the testimonials voted by Congress to those who so generously succored the survivors of the unfortunate "Jeannette" expedition.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. An international copyright conference was held at Berne in September on the invitation of the Swiss Government. The envoy of the United States attended as a delegate, but re-United States attended as a delegate, but re-frained from committing this Government to the result, even by signing the recom-mendatory protocol adopted. The interest-ing and important subject of international copyright has been before you for several years. Action is certainly desirable to effect the object in view, and while there may be questions as to the relative advantage of treating it by legislation, or by specific treaty, the matured views of the Borne con-ference can not fail to aid your consideration of the subject.

YENEZUELAN AWARDS.

of the subject.

The negotiations with Venezuela relative to the rehearing of the awards of the mixed commission, constituted under the treaty of 1866 was resumed in view of the recent acquiescence of the Venezuelan envoy in the principal points advanced by the Government that the effects of the old treaty could only be set aside by the operation of a new convention. A result in substantial accord with the advisory suggestions contained in the joint resolution of March 3, 1883, has been agreed

upon and will shortly be submitted to the

upon and will shortly be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

NATURALIZATION.

The inadequacy of existing legislation, touching citizenship and naturalization, demands your consideration. While recognizing the right of expatriation no statutory provisions exist providing means for renouncing citizenship by an American citizen, native born or naturalized, nor for terminating and locating an improper acquisition of citizenship—even a fraudulent decree of naturalization can not now be cancelled.

The privilege and franchise of American citizenship should be guarded with care and extended to those only who intend, in good faith, to assume its duties and responsibilities when attaining its privileges and benefits. It should be withheld from those who merely go through the forms of naturalization with the intent of escaping the duties of their original allegiance without taking upon them selves those of their new status, or who may acquire the rights of American citizenship for no other than a hostile purpose toward their original Government. These evils have had many flagrant illustrations.

I regard with favor the suggestion put forth by one of my predecessors that provision may be made for a central bureau of record of the decrees of naturalization granted by the various courts throughout the United States, especially when coupled with a declaration of intention to become actizen, are worthy of definition by statute. The stranger coming with either intent to rema in establishing his residence in our midst, contributing to the general welfare and by his voluntary act declaring his purpose to assume the responsibilities of citizenship, thereby gains an inchoate status which legislation has not properly defined.

The laws of certain States and Territories admit a domicile alien to the local franchise, conferring on him the rights of citizenship to a degree which places him in the anomalous position of being a citizen of a State and yet not of the United States within the purvlew of Federal and international leg

of alien domicile as distinguished from Federal naturalization.

THE DIFLOMATIC SERVICE.

I carnestly urge that Congress recast the appropration for the diplomatic and consular service on a footing commensurate with the importance of our national interest at every point where a representative is necessary. The salary should be so graded as to permit him to live with comfort. With the assignment of adequate salaries the so-called national extra official fees which our officers abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with.

abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be done away with.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances, and of the several branches of government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to practical operations of these important departments, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, pirticularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The ordinary receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$32, 690, 706, 88. Of this sum \$181,71,393.34 was received from customs, and \$112,498,725.54 from internal revenue. The total receipts, as given above, were \$24,829,163.54 less than those for the year ended June 30, 1884. This diminution embraces a falling off of \$13,595,550.42 in the receipts from customs and \$2,887,246.97 in the receipts from internal revenue.

The total ordinary expenditures of the

enue. The total ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year were \$260,-226,935.50, leaving a surplus in the Treasury at the close of the year of \$43,463,771.20, \$40,-229,854.32 less than the surplus reported at the close of the previous year. The expenditures are classified as follows:

\$23,826,942 II For civil expenses...... For foreign intercourse...... For Indians.....

machinery and improvements of Navy yards..... or Navy yards. 16,621,67
For interest on the public debt. 51,386,35
For the District of Columbia.... 3,493,65
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue.

nghthouses and collecting the revenue 54,128,054 21. The amount pa'd on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45,993,235.43 and there had been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of \$369,828, leaving the amount of debt at the last named date, \$1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury and

last named date, \$1,514,475,860.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to general purposes of the Government the sum of \$66,818,292.38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and est mated for the remainder of the year, are \$315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained, estimated for same time, are \$245,000,000, leaving a surplus at close of year estimated at \$70,000,000.

The value of exports from the United States to foreign countries during the last fiscal year was as follows:

Domestic merchandise......\$726,682,946

Foreign merchandise........................\$726,682,946 \$741,189,755 8 8,477,892 83,753,633 Some of the principal exports, with their values and the percentage they respectively bear to the total exportation, are given as

Articles.
Cotton and cotton manufacturers.
Brendstuffs
Provisions
Oils, mineral, vegetable
and animal.
Tobacco and its manufactures.
Wood and its manufactures. Value. \$213,799,049 160,370,820 107,332,456 54,326,202 24,767,305 3.41 tures.
Our imports during the year were ows: Merchandise......\$579,580,053 80 Silver.....

Total.

Total.

Total.

Total.

\$620,822,376 80

The following are given as prominent articles of imports during the year, with their values and the percentage they bear to the total importat on:

Of the entire amount of duties collected, 70 per cent. was collected from the following articles of import: Sugar and molasses, 22; woof and its manuractures, 15; silks and its manufactures, 5; from and steel and their manufactures, 57; cotton manufactures, 6; flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures, 5.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of the Government justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection, and it is never better administered and its true sprit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan.

We should also deal with the subject in.

tributed according to a just and equitable plan.

We should also deal with the subject in such a manner us to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our-workingmen. Its stability and proper remuneration furnish the most justifiable pretext for a protective policy. Within these limitations a certain reduction should be made a our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows where can it best be remitted and what articles can best be released from duty in the interests of our citizens.

Think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessar es of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land, and release to the

Concluded on Fourth Page.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

FOR HUSBANDS ONLY.

WILL BITTE - KANGAS

Tom Brown was always in a fret

Yet he imagined he was wise And knew how to economize.

He earned enough to live with pride And lay a little up beside.

Although he nothing spent for sport, He borrowed, and was always "short."

"O, Tom," his wife would say, "a man Can't manage like a woman can.

"Do try me once, and soon you'll be From horrid debts and worries free."

Tom only laughed. "No woman can Finances handle like a man."

At length his debts and worries grew So big he knew not what to do, Then he, in time to save his life, Gave all his earnings to his wife.

"Now, wife," he groaned, in woe complete "See if you can both ends make meet."

Bright years now passed. Tom, freed from care, Waxed fat upon his wife's good fare.

His debts were paid, and laid away Was something for a rainy day. What had Tom's burden been in life Was pleasure to his careful wife.

MORAL. Man's forte is earning gold alone; In spending is h's weakn ss shown.

A woman's forte by Nature meant Is taking care of every cent.

And he who lets his wife do this
Will riches have and live in bliss.

—H. C. Dodge, in Boston Globe.

A SURE CURE.

The Prescription Which Eased an Over-Worked Brain.

Arthur Brenton was a young man possessed of some money and a good deal of ability. But something else, in turn, possessed him, namely, a passion. It was not a passion that led him into any folly, unless overwork be counted a dissipation. It was not the passion that controls or molds nine-tenths of the human race. The object of his adoration had its origin in the most intense heat imaginable; but its radiance was cold and impersonal. He cared more for the sharp, quick, selfish sparkles from a dynamo machine than for the light of wit or tenderness in a woman's eve. The passion that possessed him was for elec-

I can't understand this at all," said his friend Reed, picking up in Brenton's rooms one day a pamphlet filled with long mathematical formulæ and strange designs of instruments. "Can't understand it any more than I can your absorption in this pursuit. How can you go on with such horribly dry reading?" Brenton replied: "The dryness of the

reading, my boy, only increases my thirst—for knowledge."
"Of course," said Reed. After an in-stant he laughed and added: "Oh, I understand that! It's a joke. But don't you ever get tired out?"

Brenton admitted. "The fact is, I'm tired now for almost the first time. Somehow, I'm losing interest in studies. My head doesn't work well, and I don't know what the trouble

"Better see a doctor," Reed advised. And Brenton went to his physician that very evening. A few days later Reed was surprised to meet him at a dinner party, for his friend was a man who seldom went out. Brenton was extremely gay, and seemed to throw his whole heart into the affair. What he was throwing into conversation with his neighbor, pretty Miss Paret, Reed could not tell, but she was evidently pleased. "Well, old fellow," Reed said to him

when they were smoking, "you seem in such good trim, I take it you are all

"There's nothing in the world the matter with me," Brenton answered, buoyantly. "Doctor said so. Let us live and be happy!"

This rollicking manner was so unusual in him that Reed began to think there was something the matter. He worried himself about his friend's brain. Reed was never troubled about his own brain, although he frequently rollicked and went much into society. But his concern for Brenton deepend, as he met him day after day and night after night at receptions, dinners, and even at balls. The worst shock was still to come. One remarkable midnight he found himself sitting opposite Brenton at a select litker party in the house of a friend; and they parted at six o'clock in the morning, Brenton having bet freely and

lost a couple of hundred. "Look here, Arthur," said Reed, on the doorstep, feeling it his duty to speak, "this isn't the sort of thing for you at all. You don't know how to play poker and you can't afford to pay for your ig-

"Steady now, Reed," answered Brenton, who had drunk nothing but seltzer during the night; "I am all the richer for having lost two hundred and odd dollars.

"Well, but your work," Reed insisted, with the fatherly benevolence in-spired by his wonted draughts of champagne at the card table. you go along in this drive and attend to your work?"

"I don't do any," said Brenton.
"But—but your electricity, I mean, said Reed. Brenton looked severe. "Don't men-tion that word to me," said he. "I

know nothing about electricity." Of course, after that, there was but one conclusion for Reed to draw. His friend was insane. It was perfectly natural that Reed should devote his time to society; that he should frequent clubs, duck suppers and poker parties; that he should know nothing about electricity, and very little about any-thing else. All this, for him, was healthy and reasonable; but for Brenton

present was to keep the mournful secret to himself.

Other people did not seem to suspect it at all. Brenton had a large circle of non-conducting or unelectrical friends, who had long been trying to draw him into their gayeties, and were only too glad that he had at last hearkened to their persuasions. They knew he was oright. They were rejoiced to see him take his proper place and rapidly become a favorite. The Parets especially were pleased. They, as every or knows, were immensely rich. Old hiss Sarah Paret, who, with no ne of of money, had become a sort of receiving reservoir of the family we ath, was looked upon with great interest by all the branches which acted as distributing reservoirs; and old Mis; Sarah had long ago taken a great fancy to Brenton. I suspect her of having for some time planned a match between him and her niece, Lily Paret—the one he had sat next to at the dinner I have mentioned. Miss Sarah was too proud, too rich and too maidenly to divulge this amatory plan; but I suspect her all the same. It gave her great delight to see the interest in the young man which Lily showed. And, as Brenton paid a great deal of attention to Lily Paret, nearly every one began to agree that he had forsaken science for society, and that, instead of devoting himself to units of electrical

soon begin an experiment with two lives made a unit by marriage. Lily had always been indifferent to the admirers who had presented themselves during the two or three seasons since she had made her social debut. And finally her parents and old Miss Sarah grew anxious at her lack of zest for the good things of the life to which she was born. But when Brenton appeared on the scene and gave himself up to the pleasures of the world his examples seemed to do her good, and she became quite herself again. Or was it herself with a little something added? Certainly, no one before had seen her eyes sparkle so brightly or her cheeks blush with so

happy a glow as now. "And you really think you will give up permanently your secluded life?" asked him once, when they were chat-ting alone in the corner, after one of old Miss Sarah's solemnly elegant Sunday teas. "You have been so wedded to science, don't you know, I doubt whether you could ever break your heart into the

Without letting her finish, he said: "Possibly I might break my heart out of the traces." And he looked at her in such a way that she could hardly doubt his wish to convey the idea that she would be the cause of the catastrophe. "Oh, you know what I meant."

said, quite lightly and laughing. Brenton was perhaps more earnest and engaging than he knew, as he replied: "The question is, do you know what I mean?"

Lily was equal to the situation still. "I don't believe you know yourself," said she, cheerfully

'Ah, well! if you have as little faith in my knowledge as that--" he began. Just then they were interrupted by Julian Reed, who approached, cast-Just then they were interrupted ing a glance of solicitude at Brenton, and at once set out to talk eminently sane common places by way of an ex-

In the ensuing weeks Brenton was more assiduous than ever. He came to see Lily Paret as often as he reasonably could. He danced with her, sent her flowers, made himself her servant. He did all the basking in the sunlight of her presence which is expected from a young man who is in love. And all the time old Miss Sarah thought he seemed

to grow stronger, brighter, handsomer. "Lily is his very life!" she exclaimed rhapsodically in the privacy of her lonely house, to the Paret diamonds, which were the only confidants she had. Matters went on thus for two months.

Then Brenton suddenly disappeared. He was seen no more in club or cafe, drawing-room or ball-room. Everybody was asking: "What can have be-come of him?" Old Miss Sarah could not make it out. Lily's mother inquired of Julian Reed whether Brenton was ill. "I'm afraid he is," said Reed, and he reproached himself for not having told somebody about Arthur's insanity

"You're afraid he is?" retorted Mrs. Paret, indignantly. "It seems to me you ought to find out."

Poor Reed excused himself feebly, and went off to look for Brenton. But it happened that the very next day Mrs. Paret, who seldom walked, was on foot near her own house, and met Arthur Brenton himself, looking exceedingly

"Why, what has become of you?" she inquired.
"Nothing," said Arthur.
"I've gone back to my work as usual."
"What do you mean?"

"I'll tell you," he said. "I had confined myself too closely. My doctor said I must throw everything over and take recreation. He prescribed society. I accepted his advice. I've had a splendid time, and now I'm all fresh again

for my studies. "Oh!" Mrs. Paret returned, somewhat chillingly. "I'm glad to hear you have such a wise doctor. It was heroic treatment, but you've survived the dose; so it has turned out well—for you."
"My dear Mrs. Paret!" Brenton ex-

claimed. "Don't call it a dose. I assure you it has been a charming experience.

"Thanks," said Mrs. Paret, and left Brenton feared that something had gone wrong. His own sensations, more-over, confirmed the fear. He was not comfortable. Somehow in spite of his refreshed state, electricity did not seem

quite so attractive as formerly.

In a short time Lily Paret's renewed interest in social affairs also relaxed. With her light brown hair, her delicate coloring, her graceful, quiet, listening manner, she was as chaiming as ever; but, beyond question, she grew paler and more inert day by day. The doctor was summoned (the same disconcerning person who had counseled Brenton). "Miss Paret," he announced, "needs a change-not of scene or air, but of occupation. If she could drop society and become engrossed in some intellectual pursuit, I should expect it to do her great good. But that is a hard thing to

manage to be in the same condition, and do the same things, was pure insanity. Let us be just to Reed. He felt very sorry for Having had a good college training, she stranger.—N. Y. Ledger.

the fact; but he decided that his duty at | was able to start, off fairly well on the

prescribed line

And what branch of study do you think she chose? Curiously enough, electricity. In her ardent, feminine way she clum, to it all winter. So that when Brentor, beginning to feel run down again, tried the old remedy and plunged into the "stream of gayety," he did not fin a her there, and promptly plunged at again. The old remedy was no

longer efficacious. Lily, in her new occupation, which was considered by her circle to be unduly eccentric, improved a little as to health and cheerfulness; but, as for Brenton, he felt his powers declining steadily.

Late in May he attended a meeting a little way out of town, which was to witness some new and rather remarkable experiments; and, to his surprise, he found Lily there, too. The tests were to be made on a somewhat exposed hill, and the weather being unusually warm, the uncommon phenomenon of a May thunderstorm was suddenly developed. This interrupted the business for which the party had assembled, and they all sought shelter.

"What has induced you to go into this study?" Brenton asked Lily, with whom he stood apart from the rest in a quiet

"I might ask what has induced you?" she said. "You were tired of society, I suppose?"

"No. No—that is—never of you, measurement, he would doubtless very

Miss Paret. I am tired of myself." "And you have kept away from us so long because you thought we might get to have the same feeling about you? Lily inquired, with arch serenity.

Brenton felt some kind of a current

rushing through his heart with more electro-motive volts than he had ever measured. "If I dared to believe," he began, impulsively, that you would not tire of me-

At that instant a violent burst of thunder drowned his voice. The expected tests did not take place, on account of "an electrical disturbance of the atmosphere," as it was explained.

The disturbance extended to Julian Reed when he heard of Brenton's engagement to Lily. "Why the deuce didn't I speak before?" he said to himself. But Brenton was quite satisfied with the day's experiment. "The exchange of positive and negative forces in our lives," he playfully observed to Lily, "was a great success." And old Miss Sarah, having received the news from both of them, smiled tenderly upon her confidential diamonds, and put Arthur Brenton into her will .- George Parsons Lathrop, in N. Y. Star.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Lasting Benefits Resulting From Such Organizations.

In the contest of games and excitement of rinks many of the mental pleasures are forgotten. The boys and girls, and even some older ones, who enjoy the training of the mind to reason is a rare acquirement.

No matter how many times the benefits of debating societies may have been enjoyed by the middle aged, there are hundreds growing up all around us who either forget, or ignore, or neglect this branch of higher education-higher because it is direct and every way prac-

participate in such a useful society.

Usually the start is the real thing needful. Let the teachers begin early; let the young men of the States be in od about it; let some one of courage and intelligence call a meeting in the North and South. East and West and South, East and West, and enter this race of enjoyment, compared to which, in the morning, noon and even-ing of life, the rink and the card-table will be but dross in comparison. The habits of youth are lasting and important. An early taste for lectures, for reading, for history, for the discoveries of science and inventions, for the stories of travel and influence of literature to the girls, and an equal taste for government, discussion and abillity to while standing and express one's views with easy dignity, is certainly a theme that should command one-seventh of the long winter evenings just approaching, and, to one who has ever tried it, is a lasting en-joyment. To start such societies well use wise discretion, Better not be too labored in forms of rules and by-laws. Ten lines are sufficient to express it all. The simplest forms are least discouraging. The real order of business can be conducted by five officers—a President to preside, a Vice-President if the other is absent, a Secretary and Treasurer, one reader, and one in charge of the singing and music. Avoid political and religious dtscussions; they lead to bitterness. Adhere to simple discussions, without attempting to sail in deep water, and depend upon it the winter will be one of happiness and profit to your literary society. I can name many who owe their success to such schools of learning. -J. W. Donovan, in Cur-

A boy attempting to cross a railroad track in New Jersey, a few days ago, stumbled and fell. Before he could get up the locomotive was upon him and his body was pressed or pushed under the coweatcher. The wheels did not touch him at all. His body was so firmly wedged between the cowcatcher and the road-bed that it was impossible to start the locomotive either way without killing the lad, and it was found necessary to lift the engine up by means of jacks before he could be extricated. He was but slightly injured. -N. Y. Sun.

-Subscriber: I have a horse that has suffered lately from periodical fits of dizziness. Please answer through your valuable paper, and let me know what I should do with him. I'm afraid he will get worse if something is not done soon." Our honest advice, based on a very careful perusal of that capital book, "Every Man His Own Horse Doc-tor," would be to take him some time when he is not dizzy and sell him to a

ENGLISH LAWYERS.

How the Dear Public is Bled to Maintain s | Valuables Found by Sweepers in the Street Traditional Peculiarity.

By an ingenious arrangement brought about years ago, when those who bear the bulk of the taxation in this country had even less to do with the making of the laws that govern them than they have at present, it was decreed that their bringing or defending of any civil action, as also in prosecuting an offender, or defending himself against a criminal charge, the British subject should be compelled to contribute twice over to the coffers of the legal profession.

affidavits, sifts evidence, and finally prepares a brief for counsel, for no lawyer or solicitor is permitted to open his mouth before the Judges of the land, either civil or criminal. The lawyer may air his elegance, quote his cases and precedents, and generally trot out his knowledge of the law to his heart's content before the stipendiary and unpaid magistrates, but when the case once reaches the judicial courts he must be mute as the proverbial oyster. True it is that he can and does continue to swell his bill of costs against his unhappy client until the jurymen have pronounced their verdict, or the august Judge has rendered his decision, but once in the courts he becomes a minor actor in the judicial drama. The barrister conducts the case, pocketing the preliminary big fee or "retainer," much equanimity, and the subsequent weighty "refreshers" day by day as long as the case occupies the attention of

the court. In civil cases the plaintiff or defendant may, if he desires it, have one or more "consultations" with the barrister or barristers retained by his solicitor to conduct his case. These are usually mere matter-of-form affairs, taking place in the great man's chambers a day or two before the case comes on for hearing. In nine cases out of ten they are of little benefit to the litigant, who is merely allowed the honor of occupying a seat for ten minutes or so in the dingy chambers of the great legal luminary, while the solicitor and he converse in legal jargon as to the advisability of raising this or that point of law, or dilate upon the value of this or that witness's evidence. But as these consultations afford a further opportunity for extracting cash from the luckless client, both for barrister and lawyer, neither legal vulture usually is averse to holding as many of them as the innocent victim may desire. In criminal cases the accused rarely sees his actual defender until he is placed in the dock. In cases where the defend-ant has been admitted to bail he can go through the consultation farce if he wills it, but it is infradig, for counsel to visit a client in prison, so those who are not admitted to bail have to instruct such amusement, are hurried into active their solicitor, or more often their solicilife with only a partial preparation; for tor's clerk, and he in turn instructs the

barrister. It is one of the peculiarities of the English that they have for hundreds of years allowed this sort of thing to go on without a protest, I had almost written, without a murmur. Why it should be absolutely necessary that the lawyer should step in between the client and the barrister I have never heard satisfactorily or reasonably explained. Why a solicitor, a man learned in the law and a The season is again upon us; the time for action is at hand; delays will pass it, and to many forever. The school district, city or village, will confer a degree the judges, I fail to understand. Still, of honor on itself and all who actively so it is, and so it will be I suppose as long as the legal professions are so strongly represented in the House of Commons, and through their allies the

IMITATION ROSEWOOD.

The Effect of Hypermangate of Potassa Upon Wood Fibers. Various methods have been devised for treating the surface of certain woods so as to produce the most perfect imitations possible of rosewood, walnut, etc., but some of the most attractive work in this line is effected by simply spreading on the surface of the material a concentrated solution of hypermangate of potassa, this being allowed to act until the desired shade is obtained. Five minutes suffice ordinarily to give a deep color-few trials indicating the proper proportions. The hypermangate of potassa is decomposed by the vegetable fibers with the precipitation of brown paroxide of manganese, which the influence of the potassa, at the same time set free, fixes in a durable manner on the fibers. When the action is terminated the wood is carefully washed with water, dried, and then oiled and polished in the usual manner. The effect produced by this process in several woods is really remarkable. On the cherry, especially, it develops a beautiful red color which resists well the action of air and light.-Christian at Work.

Bretelles.

Bretelles or V-shaped trimmings are most in favor on dress waists and on mantles. For short stout figures this pointed garniture is made very long, reaching to the waist line in a sharp point, and spreading out at the top to middle of the shoulder seams; for more slender figures the V is much shorter, reaching only to the top of the darts, and touching the edge of the collar at the top. The back and front may be made exactly alike, or else the back may have only a very short point, while the fronts extend to the waist line. The flat galloons with large jet or colored beads form bretelles for large figures, while the drops and fringed galloons are most effective on smaller forms.-Harper's Bazar.

-The Noitok and Copper Rivers in Alaska were recently explored for the first time by white men. They vary from a mile to five miles in width. Near the banks in various places are active volcanoes raging and fuming and sputtering. Canyons abound whose rocky sides are from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. - N. Y. Tribune.

FORTUNES IN FILTH.

-Perquisites of the Trade.

"Yes, sir, that's rich dirt; mighty rich," said an old street-sweeper, as he leaned on the handle of his broom and contemplated the pile of black dust brushed up long side of the curbstone. It was early in the morning and he was nearly through his work of following behind the big sweeping machine, when he stopped to gossip with the Star man.

"Yes, I suppose it is," said the scribe. sticking his cane into the black pile and thinking of a garden patch.

In the first place he must engage a lawyer, who, as the phrase goes, "gets up the case," collects evidence, prepares are. It's the drunken men, I suppose. "It's richest along the avenue, partic-You see they are sort of loose and don't

'It would make a very good fertilizer, I guess," said the scribe, "but I don't see why drunken men should make it any better." 'Oh! that ain't the sort of rich I mean.

I mean rich in money. That dirt's worth—well, you can't tell how much until you look it over. It's full of money sometimes. I reckon the average sweeper can make about two hundred dollars a year in addition to his wages by looking it over carefully as he goes along with his work. You see, it's this way. There's an awful sight of money lost on the street every day and night, particularly in the night. Folks mostly lose dimes, nickles and pennies and don't know it. Sometimes they lose jewelry and sometimes they drop larger sums of money and never find it. When all this gets mixed up in the dirt and is swept up in piles it makes it very rich. We always look out for that and find lots of things. We find dimes and quarters, any number of pennies and a great deal of jewelry. Sometimes the jewelry is very valuable. We frequently find rings, cuff buttons, links of chains, charms, all sorts of trinkets and shirt studs, and sometimes they are diamonds. The avenue is the richest route, as I have said, and it's worth something to be put on it. We go to work at midnight and work until after daylight, and we find nearly everything that's lost after dark. Men who are out very late at night drunk frequently, lose large sums of money and very valuable jewelry. They never know where they lost it, and when they get sober they just give it up for gone and don't try to find it. A few nights ago I found a very hand-some gold watch on the avenue. One night last week one of the men found \$410 in a roll near the Navy Yard, and the next night I found \$105 in a roll on the avenue. These are extraordinary finds, but it ain't suh a rare thing to find

"Do you ever find the owners?"
"No. We ain't got time to look for owners. We work in the night, and we ain't anywhere in the neighborhood where the owners are in the daytime. We can't afford to go looking around for an owner for everything we find." 'Wasn't an owner found for the four

large sums as you may think.

hundred and ten dollars?" "No. Nor for the watch, nor for the one hundred and five dollars either.' "What do you do with all you find?"

"Keep it. It's our profit. I ain't had no very good luck on this trip. I ain't found anything but small change and a few little trinklets, and I reckon I'd better go on with my work.

And he went on, watching the dust very carefully as it piled up in front of his long-handled broom.—Washington

THE PRIMITIVE TELESCOPE. The Instrument with Which the Rings of Saturn Were Discovered.

Soon after the death of Galileo the telescope was further perfected by Huygens, who, in the first place, invented the form of eye-piece which still bears his name, and gives a large, flat field Journal. with very sharp definition. Many variations of form, but no improvement in the seeing quality of telescopic eyepieces, have since been made, so that from this time all improvements in the telescope have been necessarily confined

to the object-glass. Huygens next enlarged the singlelens object-glass to its greatest possible power. His largest telescope had ar object-glass five inches in diameter, and a focal length of one hundred and twenty feet; this enormous focal length being absolutely necessary to reduce the blurring effect of the prismatically colored fringes, as well as spherical aberration, to such moderate limits that a magnifying power of upward to two hundred

diameters could be employed. To have watched Huygens at work with his telescope must have been an amusing sight. Its great length precluded the use of a tube, and, therefore, an assistant was obliged to slide the object-glass up and down a vertical pole, one hundred feet high, by a cord, while Huygens pointed the eye-piece at the object-glass by sighting along a string connecting the two, meanwhile steadying himself by resting his elbows on a two-legged wooden horse. A more difficult and unsatisfactory contrivance to use can hardly be imagined, yet, with this telescope, in 1655, he discovered the rings of Saturn, and one of its satellites .- Charles P. Howard, in Popular Science Monthly.

Origin of Familiar Things.

Book-keeping was first introduced into England from Italy by Peele in 1569. It was derived from a system of algebra published by Burgo at Venice. Notaries public were first appointed by the Fathers of the Christian Church to make a collection of the acts or memoirs of martyrs in the first century. Signals to be used at sea were first contrived by James II., when he was Duke of York, in 1665. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen. Raw silk is said to have been first made in China about 150 B. C. It was first brought from India in 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced into Europe from India by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 1455.—Christian at Work.

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

-The great curse of agriculture in this country is the amount of stuff allowed to go to waste annually through improvident methods. - Massachusetts Ploughman.

-It is much easier as well as more profitable to keep a soil in good condi-tion than it is to restore it where its fertility or productiveness has been impaired.—Troy Times.

-White Cake: One cupful white sugar; whites of three eggs; six table-spoonfuls melted butter; half-cupful weet milk; one and a-half cupfuls flour, into which a heaping tenspoonful bak-ing powder has been sifted. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. - The Caterer.

-Pigs are not warmly clad by nature, and hence have a way of lying in heaps, to keep warm in cool weather. It occasionally happens that a pig is smothered in these heaps. It is better to have only a few pigs in a pen, and in such case the "nest," should be well strawed and close.—Toledo Blade.

-A few hours can be profitably spent in nearly every cherry and plum orchard after the leaves fall, cutting out the limbs affected with black knot that have escaped observation during the summer. Every limb should be carefully inspected and all unnatural enlargements cut off and burned .- N. Y. Herald.

-The juice of the common-milk weed will generally cure warts on the hand or face. It is an inexpensive and painless application, and much preferable to cutting the excresences out, which will not always extirpate them. It will probably serve the same purpose on the teats of cows, where warts often come and cause much inconvenience in milking.—Exchange.

-Orange and Apple Pie: Cover a tin pie plate with puff pastry, and place a layer of sliced oranges, with the pips removed, on it, and scatter sugar over them. Then put a layer of sliced apples, with sugar, and cover with slices of oranges audsugar. Put an upper crust of nice pastry over the pie and bake it for half an hour, or until the apples are perfectly soft. Take the pie from the tin plate while it is warm, put into a china plate and scatter sugar over the top.—Cleveland Leader.

-Rice Cake: One-half cupful of butter, two cups of sugar, four eggs, one and one-half cups rice flour, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoonful baking powder, one-half cup of cream, one teaspoonful extract of lemon. Beat the eggs and sugar together ten minuntes; add the melted butter; sift together the flour, rice flour and powder, which add to the eggs, etc., with the cream and the extract; mix into a thin batter and bake in patty pans, well greased, in a hot oven, ten minutes.-The Household.

-He who tills the soil is engaged in an honorable occupation. Agriculture is the greatest among the arts, for it is supplying our necessities; it favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce. It is also the strongest bond of well-regulated society and the surest basis of international peace, the natural associate of good morals. - Montreal

-A farmer who is in the habit of neglecting to give his cows and sheep regular rations of salt, should try to do without it himself. It would be a lesson he would never forget afterward. There are several other ways in which an owner of any kind of animals might put himself in their place for a short time, and see how disagreeable would be the neglect or ill-treatment he gives to his stock. The result would be that thereafter his first thought would be for their just and kind treatment, all of which would largely increase the pleasure and profit of their use.—Boston

HOW AND WHEN TO EAT.

Directions for Persons Desirous of Avoid-

Never eat food when not needed, simply to save it, for in doing so, it is twice wasted. It is thrown away in the stomach, as it is not transformed into health and strength, but becomes a source of disease and suffering. It had better be thrown upon the land, to reappear in the form of vegetation.

Never eat at bed time, nor when very much exhausted, nor in great haste, for in so doing the seeds of dyspepsia are easily sown. If you have not time to eat a fair meal properly, you will gain by eating just what you can eat like an intelligent being, taking it so moderately that it may be well chewed and mixed with saliva, so that it may be di-

gested, as that only is of any importance in the promotion of health and strength. Never harbor the foolish and absurd idea that the richer your food is in grease, spices, the sweets and the like, the more nourishing it will be; for the plainer food contains the most available nourishment, bread being the "staff of life." The complicated dishes are often so difficult of digestion that even less strength is obtained from them than from one-half of the quantity of plain and substantial food, while some kinds of so-called rich foods exhaust more strength-in the vain attempt to digest them-than they can afford, making an actual loss!

Never hurry unnecessarily, or atempt to do more labor than you can fairly do, unless sure of having ample time in the future to rectify errors or to be sick!

Never eat between maals, not even of fruits, if you are at all troubled with indigestion, or are willing to become a dyspeptic at some time. No amount of hard work will justify lunches, as the stomach can not digest food when taken so irregularly, nor well dispose of more than three meals each day..

Never take ice cream or ice water at

your meals, or during the digestion of them-within four hours after taking them-when satisfied that a "cold dir ner" will prove unfavorable in your case, as ordinary food is never half ascold as these articles! (It is not necessary to be governed wholly by our tastes, especially when that is vitiated by bad habits.)—Golden Rule.

Chase County Courant.

W. E. TIMMONS, Editor.

OCTTOEWOOD FALLS - KANSA!

LOVE'S ATTRIBUTES.

Love is good, and love works wonders; Love is just, and rights all blunders; Love the brightest joy hath given; Love is sent direct from Heaven.

f.ove is wise, yet love is simple; I ove adds grace to blush and dimp'e; I ove will lighten hearts of care; Love is free, like morning air.

Love is tender, love is tearful; Yet, love makes the sad soul cheerful; Love's the spirit's bit of leaven: Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Flowers are sweet, but love is sweeter; Winds are fleet, yet love is fleeter; Scaling mountains, skimming seas, Mounting on the wings of ease.

Love will tint the cheeks of beauty; Love will nerve the hand to duty Every earth day of the seven; Love is sent direct from Heaven.

Love is gay, yet love is sober; Love warms May and chill October; Love hath courage—love is coy— Love will bring us perfect joy.

Love shrinks not at bar or fetter; Love will make the fond heart better; For our confort love is given; Love is sent direct from Heaven. —Mrs. M. A. Kidder in N. Y. Ledger.

LIVING BRIDGES.

How and Why They Are Formed by Various Animals.

A Suspension Bridge of Monkeys Alarmed The Jam of Huge Sturgeon in the Volga River, Russia.

"It is a wonderful structure," said a well known traveler, as he contemplated the Brooklyn Bridge and its maze of stays and wires for the first time, "and impresses me somewhat differently from the last bridge I saw.

"The one I refer to," he continued. "was in South America, a country quite famous for the peculiar character of its bridges. Some are made of bamboo, tied together with reeds, and I have ·crossed a gulch one thousand feet deep on a bridge made entirely of the hide of oxen, and its vibrations were, to say the least, uncomfortable. But the bridge I had in mind was of a totally different character, and was a living one. Yes, really alive. At the time," he went on, "I was traveling down towards the mouth of the Amazon, and making short and frequent trips up the various little streams that emptied into it. One night, when near the village of Obidos, we found we were obliged to anchor in mid-stream, it being almost impossible to retrace our steps without daylight. We had pushed up the little stream until our boat was almost high and dry in the rich Southern vegetation, and the trees in some places nearly touched. The woods were filled with trophical birds, and their notes, together with the strange sounds of insects and reptiles, strange sounds of insects and reptiles, filled the air, and made sleep almost im-possible; but before morning they evi-dently exhausted their vocabularies and I fell asleep in my chair upon the deck. How long I lay there I have no recol-lection but I was awakened by a violent blow on my face; and looking up sud-denly I saw what appeared like a gigan-tic rope suspended from the trees and moving away into the gloom. In a moment back it came, swinging like a great pendulum, this time passing a-stern of the vessel; as it swung by I heard a chattering noise and immediately saw that it was a rope of living monkeys. How many, I have no conception, but they were suspended from a tall palm near us that leaned over the creek, and were endeavoring to form a bridge by which they could cross dry-shod, and their attempts certainly showed them to be pos-sessed of remarkable intelligence.

"As morning was approaching, I could soon observe their every motion. Their plan was to have three or four of the strongest and stoutest monkeys at the end, just as you have these firm granite pillars here. These fellows grasped the branches of the palm with their feet, tails and hands; then two others grasped them in the same way and lowered themselves down, receiving in a similar manner several more and they in turn others, until finally a rope or swinging column of monkeys hung from the branch. Others now attached themselves here and there until they were perhaps three or even four deep and the column thirty feet long. It then hung against the trunk of the tree, but as it became complete, the last monkey that was held by the others and had his arms free, began to push against the tree, and so moved the living rope a little. Another push was followed by others, until the column finally began to swing with a long sweep, and it was during one of these movements that I had evidently been struck.

"But the monkeys apparently knew

what they were doing, and seemed to rely entirely upon the end one, who did all the pushing; and every time they gained a little, the pendulum swinging farther and farther over the water, unti finally it went so near a branch on the other side that the leader grasped it, and the bridge was completed. That this was eminently satisfactory was evident from the chattering that came all along the line; but there was no undue haste and as soon as the end monkey had obtained a good hold two others from the other side crossed over quickly and placed themselves by him to help secure the hold. Then the word was evidently given that the bridge was open, for over rushed a chattering, screaming troop; some on all fours, others standing upright, waving their long tails, while the mothers carried the little ones, all in a hurry now to get over and relieve the bridge. A very ancient-looking monkey was the last to cross, and he picked his way over in such a deliberate manner that I laughed aloud, whereupon ensued a curious scene. The old fellow nearly lost his balance, for the monkeys at the end released their hold, and the entire bridge swung over. The moment it cleared the water, each monkey seemed to release his grasp, dropping here and there and scampering off among the tree-tops with loud chatterings and cries

of rage and fear. What they would have done if I had alarmed them before, I hardly know, but some would probably

have gone overboard.
"I saw the same bridge-making many times in the interior, and it was often done to enable the monkeys to cross from one tall tree to another, where to descend to the ground would have opened them to attack from various

"This bridge-making habit is found in a number of families of ants, especially those of Africa, and certain kinds that go off on long predatory journeys.
"Camels have been used for a similar

purpose, and often the great hippopotamuses have been observed lying in such numbers in the water that their bulky forms fairly filled the stream, so that land birds and cranes walked over on the living bridge. In these cases, the bridge-making was wholly intentional, and every move was conducted with great skill, showing that something akin to what we call thought had been

"But there are other instances, perhaps more amusing, where animals have been used as bridges by human beings. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of this kind occurred some years ago in Russia. In certain regions, especially about the Volga River, the sturgeon fisheries are extremely valuable; so much so that there are over one hundred thousand persons engaged in catching this one fish. We have sturgeons in our waters, particularly in the Hudson, where they are called Albany beef, that are huge fellows, enclosed in a thick bony armor, but harmless withal, having small mouths under the snout and no teeth, as their food consists of the very smallest animals and

perhaps vegetable matter. "In this country the sturgeons rarely attain a length of over six feet, but in the Volga the one known to naturalists as Accipenser huso grows to a length of twenty-five feet, and is a perfect mon-ster. Part of the year it lives in the salt water, but as spring comes on, it swims up the great rivers to deposit its eggs, or roe, as they are called, and to collect this is one reason why the sturgeon is followed so persistently. The roe is made into caviare, and sent all over the world, the eggs of one season being often valued at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Besides this, the membrane of the air-bladder is, when prepared, made into isinglass, and thirty thousand pounds have been secured in one season, valued at eighty thousand dollars. The meat is eaten and the skins are used as window-glass, so that it will be seen that the sturgeon is a valuable fish. To obtain so much prof-itable material it is evident that they must be caught in vast numbers, and such is the case. The great fish, weigh-

ing from one hundred to four hundred and sixty pounds and averaging from five to twenty-five certain seasons in such quantities that a million and a half have been killed in a single season. During these million. the scene is often a curious one. The people far and wide are excited at the prospect, and rush to the stream with various weapons of offense, but so vas are the numbers of the fish that nothing deters them. At Rubibinsk the river is quite narrow, being about three hundred and fifty feet in width, and twenty-eight in depth, and here, some years ago, during an unprecedented run of fish, a most remarkable scene was enacted. The en-tire country roundabout was aroused, so alarmed were the fish in the river below that they moved up towards Rubibinsk in a solid mass, like a great vave; as the space grew narrower the became more compressed, and finally. at the town just mentioned, the river was fairly blocked with them, and up and down the stream for a considerable distance there was an actual bridge of sturgeons, their bodies forced out of water while many, by the squeezing process, were thrust entirely out upon the backs of others. In fact, the Volga was bridged with fish,

and excited fishermen, armed with clubs and spears, dashed upon the monsters, standing on their backs and jumping from one struggling fish to another; now with one foot on one and one on another. Surely it was a remarkable sight! Men. women and children walked upon fish, and dragged them upon shore as they could, while the fishermen, standing amid the struggling mass, killed hundreds. For several hours this curious warfare continued, but finally the jam was broken, and the great mass of fish surged ahead and continued their migration, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded behind."-C. F. Holder, in Youth's Companion.

A CALCULATING MACHINE.

A Contrivance that Effects the Most Com

plicated Calculations. The calculating machine invented by Prof. Thompson appears to excel, in its ingenious adaptation to a variety of results, even Babbage's wonderful apparatus. By means of the mere friction of disk, a cylinder and a ball the machine is capable of effecting numerous complicated calculations which occur in the highest application of mathematics to physical problems, and by its aid an unskilled person may, in a given time perform the work of ten expert mathe maticians. The machine is applicable alike to the calculating of tidal, magnetic, meteorological and other periodic phenomena; it will solve differential equations of the second or even higher powers or orders; and, through the same wonderful arrangement of me-chanical parts, the problem of finding the free motions of any number of mutually attracting particles, unrestricted by any of the approximate suppositions required in the treatment of the lunar and planetary theories, is done by simply turning a handle.—N. Y. Sun.

-"Salammbo, a historical romance, whose scenes of fierce war and warm love are laid in Carthage, is considered the masterpiece of Flaubert, the great French author. Its coloring is splendid and its plot weird, and the author's style is so peculiarly his own that "Sa-lammbo" was considered an untranslatable work; but the task has at length been accomplished by M. French Sheldon, and the book will be published by Saxon & Co., London and New York. The introduction has been

ELEPHANT TALK.

the Huge Animals Express Their

Mr. George P. Sanderson, whose position as officer in charge of the Government elephant-catching establishment in geographers and discoverers. The dis- reporter and questioned is regard to the India, has given him a greater famil- covery of the North Pole is declared to proper feeding and care of horses. The iarity with that animal and its habits have become undesirable-or, at least, Commissioner has devoted a great deal than perhaps any other manliving, says unattainable-and it is said that the of care and study to the horse. He owns that elephants make use of a great labor of navigators and scientists will a large farm near St. Louis, which for variety of sounds in communicating with now be turned to the Antarctic region years has been mainly devoted, under each other, and in expressing their wants and to the wild latitudes that lie under his own supervision, to the breeding,

and feelings. Some are uttered by the trunk, some by the throat. The conjunctures in which either means of expression is employed can not be strictly classified, as fear, pleasure, want and other emotions are sometimes indicated by the trunk, to within one thousand miles of the sometimes by the throat. An elephant Antarctic Pole. rushing upon an assailant trumpets shrilly with fury, but if enraged by wounds or other causes, and brooding by itself, it expresses its anger by a continued hoarse grumbling from the

throat. Fear is similarly expressed in a shrill, brassy trumpet, or by a roar from the lungs. Pleasure by a continued low squeaking through the trunk, or an almost inaudible purring sound from the throat. Want-as a culf calling its mother—is chiefly expressed by the throat. A peculiar sound is made use of by elephants to express dislike or apprehension, and at the same time to intimate as when the cause of some alarm has not been clearly ascertained, and the animals wish to deter an intruder. It is produced by rapping the end of the trunk smartly on the ground, a current of air hitherto retained being sharply emitted through the trunk, as from a valve, at the moment of impact. The sound made resembles that of a large sheet of tin rapidly doubled. It has been erroneously ascribed by some writers to the animals beating their

sides with their trunks. The same writer, in treating of other elephantine traits, says: "It is exceedingly entertaining to note the gravity of young calves, and the way in which they keep close to their bulky mothers. The extreme gentleness of elephants, the care they take never to push against, or step upon, their attendants, doubtless arises from an instinctive feeling designed for the protection of their young, which a rough, though unintentional, push or blow with the legs of such huge animals would at once kill.

"Amongst all created creatures the elephant stands unrivled in gentleness. The most intelligent horse can not be depended upon not to tread on his master's toes, and if terrified makes no hesitation in dashing away, even should he upset any one in so doing. But elephants, even huge tuskers, whose heads are high in the air, and whose keepers are mere pigmies beside them, are so

"CONSCIENCE MONEY."

A Word or Two About a Queer Source

of Government Income. There was received at the Treasury Department last week, in an envelop, postmarked Newark, N. J., a five hundred dollar United States note marked "conscience money." Some days previous two hundred dollars was received from a priest in this city, who had received it through the confessional from some conscience-stricken person. ally sufficient; a water dipper made of The frequent notices of similar receipts cocoanut shell, a wooden ladle for the has led your correspondent to make inquiries at the Treasury Department about what is popularly known as the "Conscience Fund." He finds that this is at the present time a myth. There was a separate count kept from December 1,1863, to June 30,1874, of the receipts of money thus sent. The Treasury reports show that during this period the "Conscience Fund" swelled to the large amount of \$162,914. Since 1874, moneys thus received have been covered into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts, and go to swell its general holdings. As a usual rule the money and the mark on it. "For the Conscious Fund,"

is all that appears; no names are attached. Sometimes it is sent through clergymen, who state they have been requested to remit it by some consciencestricken member of their congregation. Occasionally interesting explanations accompany these restitutions. A letter was received containing the amount of ten cents and a three-cent postage stamp; on a slip of paper was written, "When very young I used in mailing a letter a three-cent stamp, which I took a three-cent stamp, which I took from another letter which had passed through the mail, but which they had neglected to cancel. Some fifteen years have passed, and I therefore return not only the three-cent stamp, but abundant interest on it." Another letter, received from England, contained a considerable sum of money returned for unpaid duties on some dress goods, which the sender had once brought to this country, but through ignorance of our laws had failed to pay duty on. The most frequent restitutions have been for unpaid income taxes. The sums vary from few cents up to thousands of dollars. The largest sum ever received was about five thousand dollars. There seems to be special seasons of conscience prickings in this direction, some years having brought frequent returns of "conscience money," while on others they have been few and far between. It seems a pity that more attention has not been paid

-A verification of the old saying that conscience slumbers on an empty stomach and revives when it is full comes from St. Louis. A young carpenter, hungry and penniless, snatched purse containing considerable money from a lady, hunted up a restaurant and stowed away enough for three ordinary men. He gorged himself again in the evening and then obtained a bed. When he awoke conscience awoke, too, and pitched into him so mercilessly that he could obtain no peace urtil he had given himself up and confessed his His story awakened sympathy, and he was not only not punished, but mply provided for .- Chicago Herald.

to tabulating these peculiar Treasury receipts.—Washington Cor. Christian at

-Births exceed the deaths in the world by three per minute.-Boston Ludget.

THE SOUTH POLE

Its Discovery to be the New Craze Among Geographers.

It is announced that South Polar exploration is to be the next craze among cultural Bureau, was visited by a Star Northern discovery has reached to within seven degrees, or about four hundred miles from the Arctic Pole. Southern discovery has not penetrated

In 1842 Sir James Ross, the English explorer, found a vast continent south of the 70th degree of latitude, and named two volcanoes—one active and the other extinct—after his two vessels, the Erebus and Terror. He went as far as 78 degrees of south lattitude, and escaped after extreme danger and by the most laborious exertion.

Many questions regarding the northern magnetic pole, the currents in the arctic seas, the climate, the storm areas and other problems in meteorology have been settled by explorers in that direction. It is supposed that equally interesting questions remain to be solved in relation to meteorological conditions within the Antarctic circle. It is believed that the severity of the weather, the masses of ice and the other obstructions to exploration that surround the South Pole are much greater than those that surround the North Pole. Some theorists hold that the ice cap covering the South Polar region is vastly in excess of the North Polar ice cap in ponderosity and density. Whether such is the case or not can only be determined by experimental efforts to pen-

The late Edgar A. Poe wrote a fictitious but picturesque account of the adventures of Arthur Gordon Prym, a supposed navigator who attempted to enter the mysterious region surrounding the southern extremity of the axis on which the world revolves. Like his "Eureka," however, it is conjecture and fancy, not science. But both works possess a witching interest as the mere fanciful explanation of theories reaching to the composition of the grand and sublime portions of the material universe.—Chi-

BURMESE HOUSEKEEPING. The Primitive Utensils Used in the Kitchen of Burmah.

The dwellings of the Burmese are built on small wood or bamboo posts: of bamboo mat walls; roofs of palm leaves or dried grass; each house has front veranda, closed only at the ends, if at all; the door from one to three feet from the ground, made of rough boards or bamboos. Then the main or sleeping room is from four to six feet higher than the veranda, with its floor from seven to ten feet above the ground. The veranda is the place of cooking, eating, visiting, buying and selling. But you would look in vain for stove, oven, lireplace or chimney. A bed of earth or ashes, in one end of the veranda, is the center of the kitchen; a large jar of water, two or three small earthern pots for cooking, one for rice and the other for some kind of curry, are usupot, a broad wooden platter in which to put the rice when cooked, and around which the family squat to eat, with one or two brass or iron spoons for the curry, with perhaps two or three earthern dishes, constitute the furniture of the kitchen. Tables, spoons, knives,

seen among them .- Chicago Interior. A Cold-Blooded Vagabond.

forks, cups and saucers, etc., were no

A tramp strolled into a Texas billiard saloon, and solicited alms. He was indeed a pitiable object. "I haven't had anything to eat for s

week," he said, plaintively. The gentlemen who were playing pool felt sorry for the man, and raised a dol-lar and a half for him. Jingling the

money in his hands: "I believe I'll come into this pool, i the gentlemen have no objections. The generous donors were somewhat surprised, but not so much so as they were when he, having utilized their subsidy to come into the game, got away with the pot, and invited the crowd to step up to the bar and irrigate at his expense .-Texas Siftings.

The Kind of Cake He Got.

Johnnie (the next morning after the "children's party")-You didn't get any ice cream last night.

Fred-'Cause I didn't want any. I don't like vanilla. I had lots of oysters and chicken salad.

"Um! So had L. You didn't get any cake, though."
"Yes, but I did."

"O, you know that isn't so! You left before the cake was passed around."

-Professor Asa P. Green, of Troy, O. is afflicted with a disease resembling St. Vitus' dance, causing him to walk in a very peculiar manner, much like the gait of a drunken man. A policeman in Cleveland recently took him to the station-house, where he was released. It is said that he was once sent to the Buffalo workhouse for being drank, and served ten days before his real condition was discovered.—Buffalo Express.

-A friend of President Arthur kept watch of the newspapers and clipped out everything that was said about his matrimonial intentions. Just before his term expired these clippings were all pasted in a handsomely bound scrap book and presented to him. On the cover was stamped a figure of Cupid with a quiver full of arrows and the words: "Many were called, but none were chosen." - Washington Star. words:

CARE OF HORSES.

Suggestions from Commissioner Colman Commissioner Colman, of the Agri-

the stars beyond the Southern Cross, raising and training of fine horses. In The announcement is full of interest, response to a request for some information with regard to the feeding and care of horses, based upon his experience, he said that the feeding of horses was a very simple matter, the main requisite being the best quality of oats and hay. Damaged hay and damaged oats were unfit to be fed to horses, and most of the injuries to the digestive organs of the horse were produced by food of a bad character. Some horses require more food than others. For horses that work, about twelve quarts of oats per day to each horse, and from twelve to fifteen pounds of hay was the proper quantity to be fed. The oats should be fed in three equal installments, and the main portion of hay should be given at night. To horses that have but little exercise, not more than eight or nine quarts of oats and about the same quantity of hay as above should be given. Regularity of feeding was very desirable. Horses should be fed three times a day at a certain hour, and certain minute if possible. They are excellent time-keepers, they know just when to expect their feed, and if they do not get it at that time they become worried and fretted. Oats is a better grain food than corn, because it is less heating and produces more muscle; but three or four ears of good, ripe corn thrown into the feed-box occasionally would be greatly relished by the horses, and would prove beneficial. An occasional addition of two or three quarts of good wheat bran, either wetted or dry, is also relished; it furnishes a variety, and conduces to the health of the horse. A horse to do well needs daily exercise, and can not remain in perfect health if kept standing in the stall day after day. Two or three hours at least of exercise is essential to

Horses should be given water about half an hour before their meals, or not until an hour has passed after they have been fed grain. The stomach of a horse is very small, and if a large quantity of water is taken the water washes the grain into the intestines without having been properly digested, and, frequently inflammation or colic is the

result. A good bed to sleep upon is indispen-sable, and many horses will not lie down unless they have a soft bed to rest upon. Thorough grooming, removing the dust and the dirt and the exhalations of the system from the coat of the horse is also indispensable to good health and condition. A thorough cur-rying and brushing should be given daily to every horse, if he is to be kept

in the highest health. Kindness in the treatment of horses is very desirable. A horse responds to kind treatment and endeavors to repel and defend himself against cruel treatment. Vicious horses are produced by vicious treatment. A horse has the same senses as a man, can be educated to do a great many things, if the proper pains is taken with him from his birth up, and if his senses are properly appealed to he will become a kind, useful and intelligent domestic animal. The abuse and ill-treatment given to horses throughout the country is very reprehensible, and every kind-hearted man should do all that he can to bring about a better treatment of the most useful animal that the Creator has conferred upon man .- Washington Star.

BRANDING CATTLE.

A Matter That Deserves the Immediate Attention of Western Cattlemen.

The range business, it would seem, has another sin to answer for, and it is one which effects everybody. It appears that by improper branding thousands of hides are so injured that they are comparatively worthless. It is estimated that the loss from this source at Chicago alone is \$2,000,000 a year, and that throughout the entire country it will reach \$5,000,000. But considerable leather that is damaged in this way gets into the leather articles that w use, and, of course, is not so service able. The cattle men say that they can not remedy the evil. They must brand and brand practically as they now do it to protect their property. They can not, they say, use smaller brands, for they could not be distinguished in rounding up. They can not brand on a less valuable part of the hide, for the brand would not to be prominent enough. That may all be true, but that does not help th tanners, or the purchaser of an imper-fect leather article. Five millions of dollars, too, is a pretty high cost for a method, and to save that ought to be sufficient motive to attempt to devise some less objectionable means to reach the desired end. But there is one fact that is plain enough to anybody who will examine these branded hides. Many of them are not properly done. "I don't care. I had some after I got come."

"O, what a whopper! What kind of cake?"

"Stomachache."—Philadelp hia Call.

"Stomachache."—Philadelp hia Call. became angry with the animal for some reason, and branded for punishment. In one conclusion all will agree and that is there is no necessity of burning the animal clear through. A little sense and humane feeling would do much to modify the evil complained of.—Western

-Highwaymen in Boston universally complain that the business there is a dismal failure. No true-bred Bostonian would ever give a cent to a plebeian robber who should say, "Your money or your life!" and before the highwaymen can ejaculate, "Your pecuniary assets or your existence!" his intended victim is away out of sight .- Somerville (Mass)

—It is perpetually leap-year in Utah, and a lady can with propriety at any time ask a man to marry her.—Denver

THE DAIRY.

-There should be dairy schools attached to most agricultural colleges where girls and boys could learn how to make butter and cheese.—American

-Putting all the cream into their cheese is the principal reason why Casadian cheese, through its superiority, is rapidly ousting in foreign markets its rival made in the United States.—Lon-

don Provisioner. -The kind of food exercises a special influence on the quality of the milk given; yet certain breeds of dairy cows possess special qualifications relating to quality of milk just as certain breeds of beef cattle possess specific characteristics in the carrying of lean meat (muscle), fat, etc. Not only this: certain breeds carry flesh and fat in definite portions of the body to a greater extent than some others. Therefore, know what you breed for .- Western Rural.

-When a eaif bloats after being fed milk, it is a sign of indigestion, says the Farm Journal. Give it less at a time and feed it three or four times a day. If this does not correct the trouble, put a pinch of bi-carbonate of soda or magnesia in the milk to prevent flatulency. That paper again says: We know a farmer who runs all the straw he uses for bedding, and it is a large quantity, tarough his horse-power fodder cutter, set to cut its greatest length, and says it pays him in three ways. The straw goes much farther, it absorbs a very much greater proportion of the gutter water and is ready on the land at once without loss of time or loss of riches by leaching in the barn-yard. We are not quite sure as to the profit of this, but we do know that he grows royal good crops.

HOW TO CROWD OLEO.

Good and Sweet Butter the Only Weapon That Will Drive Out Imitations

It is patent to all that oleomargarine is forcing buttermakers to change their methods toward sweeter cream, so that butter shall have a flavor peculiarly its own. Ripening cream is now the universal advice; that is, cream rapidly brought to the point of acidity, and yet not a pronounced sour. This necessitates churning more frequently, instead of accumulating the cream "until handy to churn." If possible I would not churn cream over twenty-four hours old. If cream must be held for two or three days it should be kept as cool as possible, and as each addition is made to it thoroughly mix them and when enough is secured for a churning bring into a warm room where the tempera ture is even quite high, and by frequent

stirring hasten the ripening.

When warm air is in contact with cream, the oxygen of the air hastens the changes which promote flavor. When the air is excluded from cream, the acid developed is not tempered by the oxygen and it gets a strong and often objectionable flavor that in some cases degenerates into bitterness, which can always be avoided by the quicker can always be avoided by the quicker ripening. This ripening is best promoted by keeping the cream for several hours at a heat above the churning point of fifty-eight degrees or sixty degrees, as it seems to liberate gas, and other volatile influences, so that when cooled down to the proper temperature it seems to "behave better" than when only just brought up to the churing temperature and churning at ouce be

Warming the cream, or heating it operly, is a vast improvement over scalding milk, as this last is nearly always overdone, and the casenou matter of the milk seems to be fastened to the butter globules so that the butter has a hard-unnaturally so-texture and there is a "cooked" taste to the butter that has neutralized its delicate properties. Dairymen can help themselves against oleomargarine by avoiding methods which have aided in bringing disrepute upon so much butter. Scalding milk, churning "old" and sour cream, churning at a high temperature, gathering the butter in a lump and then trying to work out the butter milk, and salting with coarse salt and finally allowing the butter to stand for days before working over, can be aban doned, and better practice substituted, and in the end array consumers upon the side of good butter as against its counterfeit.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

A FOOD TEST.

An Expert's Estimate of the Food Cost of Dairy Products.

Professor Brown, of the Ontario (Can.) Agricultural College, has tested the dairy business along the line of the comparative cost of food to products. and we give below an extract of his re-ported experiments regarding milk in winter. The food of the cow from November to April inclusive, in Canada, is nearly all preserved, and her management entirely in the house. For the best results there should be but one item of difference practically between her all-over care and that of a good steer-less grain only, and hence we do not introduce as a point in these notes the starvation system of cow manage-ment in winter. I ask that she receive twelve pounds hay, thirty pounds turnips or mangolds, three pounds bran and two pounds crushed oats per day. The market value of these is fifteen cents, but this is selling at a distinct profit, and as the producer of the milk is the grower of the food, it is not regular, in order to ascertain actual cost of production, to charge the cow with more than the cost of producing her food; on an average, therefore, the difference is fully one-half, and the eight cents is thus the daily cost of the cow's keep. Granting the same class of cows in winter as in summer, the yield of milk is not so large, but, in our experience, is not so different as is usually understood. During the past winter several of our cows gave thirty pounds per head per day, from December to May, and as we are treating of the results obtained from the common Ontario cow and the Shorthorn grade. their daily winter milking is safely set down as twenty-five pounds. We can then produce milk in winter at an actual food cost of one-half cent. per pound, or four and a half cents per gallon.—Boston Globe.

-We eat 12,000,000 sheep per annum in this country.

W E.TIMMONS, Editor and Publisher.

Our "outside man," believeing that as the people had not read a message from a Democratic President for quarter of a century, and that President Cleveland's first message is an exceedingly good public document, one which the people should read and week's COURANT.

"THOSE WHO LIVE IN CLASS HOUSES SHOULD NOT THROW STONES."

In the Chase County Leader of De cember 3d, instant, we find the two following paragraps:

"Under a Republican Administration a homestead notice cost \$3.00. Under a Democratic Administration it costs over \$7.00. So much for re-

form. Turn the rascals out."

"Philip Peyton was robbed of \$4.20 in proving up on his homestead, last week, by the connivance of a Democratic Register of the Wichita Land Office. Turn the theives out."

And in the Leader of last week appears the following item:

Henry Van Meter was robded of \$4.68 in proving ap on his homestead, last week, through the connivance of the Democratic Register of the Wichita Land Office. "Turn the thieves

We have been asked: "What does all this mean?" It means simply this, the Democratic Register of the Land Office at Wichita is now sending the final proof notices to the COURANT for publication therein, as had his Republican predecessor done to the Leader, and the editor of the Courant, knowing of no just reason why he should discriminate in favor of the man who was coming into possession of a home-staid, a place whereon he can make first the sullen miners and their heroic a living for himself and family, and, lying down for his nightly repose, say to himself: "I rest within my own of meal purchased, perhaps, with a castle walls, and my crops and herds quarter given by some sympathizer are maturing around it," as against the who is at work, furnishes food for a penniless man, on whom misfortunes have fallen thick and fast, until, by a conflagration, his habitation is destroyed, and he and his family are thrown upon the charity of friends and neighbors until they can reach the home of their childhood and be again among their relatives, and when their homestead is thus abandoned it is seized for debt, perhaps a grocery bill of a firm that itself had failed and did not pay its debts, and the property sold at Sheriff's sale, due notice of which must be given through some paper of general circulation in the county, charged legal rates for the two notices referred to by the Leader, which every one will admit he had a right to do, and that in doing so said homesteaders were not robbed of even one employer knows that this is cent, and that we got only what the ginning of the end. In a few days his law allowed us. Right here we will workingmen will be at their places explain what legal rates are. In the away to break a strike elsewhere. first place the law requires the publication of certain notices and reports, among which are Sheriff's sales and these homestead notices; and secondly, the law says that, for these publications the printer shall receive \$1.00. for every square of 250 ems nonpariel thereof for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every square of 225 ems nonpariel thereof for each subsequent insertion, or publication thereof. In other words, legal advertising must be paid for at \$1.00 per square (250 ems) for the first insertion, and at 55½ cents per same size square for each subsequent insertion. Now, the homestead the space of 2 3 10 squares, each, and the former received five insertions, costing \$7.40, while the latter received

lame as he has for the homesteaders, we took the troube to go to the Courthouse, the other day, and look over the papers in the case of Ransford, Simmons & Co. (the company being the Leader man's wife) vs. S. W. Smith (known here as "blind" Sam taken up, was let down as easy in paying for the advertising preliminary to the sale of said lot as have been the homesteaders who came into posseswho is forever crying: "Stop, thief!" in order to keep people from looking into his "hardheartedness," and we found that the advertising in that case. Madden and W. A. Morgan: wherein a \$200 lot had been sold for \$87 to secure a \$19 debt, had cost Mr Smith \$21 (the "Publication Notice \$9, of agricultural and mineral resources and the Sheriff's Sale notice \$12), just as any land on God's green foot-stool, has led the unthinking to believe that And the Sherin's cate of the condition is the result of indo-ghing into consideration in this case— Smith and his family being objects of condition is the result of the tyranical chacity, the very cellar containing the debit of England's Parliament, which has paralyzed the efforts of that debris of their once happy home seized and sold for debt, the advertis ing to secure which was done by a parseized and sold for debt, the advertis

six insertions, costing \$8.68.

ty interested in securing said debt-if folds of America's starry banner, we our charging the homesteaders legal rates on their homestead notices is robbing them, do not these charges to Mr. Smith, on the part of the Leader man, border on highway robbery?

WHITE SLAVERY.

It is of high importance that there should be no rioting in this country. Riots redress no wrongs and cure no evils. It is also important that human beings should not be starved to death. The disturbances now taking place in Western Pennsylvania are the direct result of the inhuman selfishness reflect upon, has repeated it in this of monopoly and the cruel recklessness

of capital, the barbarous hoggishness of corporations controlling slave labor. The miners who have engaged in these outbreaks make no defense, but the dispatches explain their desperation by the sentence: "Their families are starving." How can they be starving in a coun try where there is too much of every-

thing, where warehouses are full and barns are bursting? Easy enough Ground down to starvation wage by a combination af of all the mine owners they finally resisted further reduction by striking. Imported laborers were rut in their places. All the stores where they have been in the habit of trading are in possession of the coal companies. Denied credit there, they have none elsewhere. Their labor is preferable to that of the imported mahe and his wife and children can afford to be patient in distress, to gnaw a crust, to seek alms in the street. They have some of the old spirit of liberty in them and they can make sacrifices if thereby they cas maintain the con test. In the meantime the cheap la bor imported by their employers to crush them, huddling itself in cabins, living on refuse, keeps the mines open and supplies the market.

While this is in progress the bosse and superintendents watch the pro families appear to get along. God only knows how. They help each other to some extent. A few pounds week. Rent day arrives, and if the money is not forthcoming the family goes out to seek a refuge with friend or to live, perhaps in a tent on the hillside. The boss notifies his employers in their luxurious offices that the men are weakening. He knows it, for he has seen their bony children begging. He has witnessed the famine in the eyes of the men, the despair written all over the faces of the women. A freezing, biting blast, warranting the rich employer in raising the price of coal, comes along and the mine super-intendent reports that "they" can't hold out much longer. He has seen shivering human beings around the dumps trying to pick up a 'few hand-fulls of coal and he has driven them away. He makes a note of the fact that "they" seem to have reached the and the imported paupers will be sent

What do the people who abolished African slavery thinks of this system? -Chicago Herald.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pratt's Music Hall was well filled with people of both sexes and of all ages, last Thursday night, the occasion being the mass meeting under the auspices of the Irish National League The stage was decorated with the green flag of Ireland and the Ameri can flag, with a portrait of Robert Emmet on the left and one of Daniel O'Connell on the right. The meeting was called to order by Matt. McDonald, President of the League, who annotices referred to by the Leader filled nounced that Judge L Houk would preside at the meeting. The Judge, in taking the chair, made a very neat introductory speech, at the close of which, the Cottonwood Falls Cornet Texas Railway, and make a trip through Now then, having a curiosity to Band, which had volunteered its serknow if the Leader man has as much vices for the occasion, discoursed sweet charity for the poor, the blind and the music. The speeches of Rev. Father J. R. Kelly, of Osage City; Rev. F. S. McCabe, of Topeka - a Catholic and a Protestant -and John Madden, of this city, were replete with eloquence, and often brought the house down with rounds of applause. Capt. W. A. Parker sang "The Red, White and Smith), wherein Smith was sued for a Blue," the audience joining in the cho-\$19 debt (all the advertising in the rus. "God Save Ireland" was sung by case being done in the Leader), to see the League, the audience joining in if Mr. Smith who had been burned the chorus, standing and waving out of house and home in our first big handkerchiefs and hats. James P.Mefire, having a lot with a cellar in it left Grath was elected Secretary of the as his earthly possessions, and for meeting, before the close of which a vote whom a charity subscription had been of thanks was tendered to Judge Houk and the other speakers of the evening for the able manner in which they had performed their respective parts. On motion the following Committee on sion of 160 acres of land, by this man Resolutions was appointed, who made the following report, which was unanimously adopted: P. B. McCabe, Matt. McDonald, Chas. J. Lintry, Dennis

WHEREAS, The poverty stricken condition of Ireland, a country as full

the people of Chase county, in mass meeting assembled, feeling that it is the glorious duty of Americans to help the oppressed of all nations, to raise the down-trodden and as-ist the struggling people to reach that place in the rank of nations where laws are made

by the people they govern,
Resolved. That we give to the people of Ireland our active sympathy in their present struggle for Parliament ary liberty, and will assist them with all peaceful means, to the extent of our power, to gain the effort sought, and Resolved, That as we teach our children the patriotic deeds of American heroes, we express our comdemnation of a tyrannic rule, which will not allow the history of Ireland to be taught in her public schools.

A subscription of about \$100 was taken up for the benefit of the cause. The subscription still remains open. so that any one may yet contribute his mite, to assist in securing a home Parliament for Ireland.

"WHAT TOMMY DID" John Halberton author of "Helen's Babies" says: "'What Tommy Did' would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than wildly mirthful over the saintlinesses and dreadfulnesses of the little hero. preferable to that of the imported machines, but the latter are used to fill in the gap and compel the strikers to accept the terms offered them. The struggle is an unequal one. It involves on the side of the workingmen hunger, beggary, privation and suffering even more bitter than any he has yet experienced, but if he can win in the end he and his wife and children can afford in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care. It has just been pub-lished in dainty delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half it former price, 50 cents. Alden's 148 page illustrated catalogue (price 4 cents--condensed catalogue free), of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as joy to book-lovers. John B. Alden, pub-lisher, New York.

GOV. GLICK'S APPOINTMENT

opposition to Governor Glick's appointment as pension agent seems to be petering out. There was never any real foundation for it, because there as was no reason for it. Gov. Glick did not seek the office, but the President offered it to him unsolicited. He did not agree to accept it until after consultation with the Kansas Senators, both of whom pledged themselves for his confirmation. Senator Plumb was a soldier and is now a fighting Republician can and has a right to speak for the real soldiers of Kansas. Senato Ingalls is a townsman of Mr. Glick and he can and will speak concerning any charges that may be preferred. Both of the Kansas Senators are warmly in favor of Gov. Glick's confirmation. There is no good reason why any fight should be made against him, and from present appearances the puerile effort in that direction will utterly fail.

PATENTS GRANTED.

The following patents were granted to citizens of Kansas during two weeks ending Drc 8 1855, geported expressly for this pa

during two weeks ending Dec 8. 1885, reported expressly for this pa per by Jos. H. Hunter, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, American and Foreign Patents, 394 F Street, Washington, D. C: D. H. Rhodes, Topeka, combined railway track gauge and level; E.T.Martin, Concordia, paper bag holder; R. J. McCarty, Fort Scott, velocimeter; R. C. Young, Dun, spring bed; Alex Rose, Lawrence, fire escape ladder. Benj. S. Crocker, Topeka, hoisting and carrying machine; Christopher C. Hunter, Concordia, cultivator; Manoah Miles, Russel adjustable seat: Phil. J. Wagner. cordia, cultivator; Manoah Miles, Russel adjustable seat; Phil. J. Wagner, Eudora, fence; Jas. H. Williamson, Topeka, brick making machine; William Kinne and Jos. Kastner, Holton, cultivator shovel.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE The North Central and South American Exposition will Open in New Orleans, November 10th, 1885. The maragement report that a more extensive display than last year will be made Parties who contemplate visiting it or going to Florida should ask for tickets over the Louisville, New Orleans &

Gen. Tray. Agt. Gen. Pas. Agt. No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

HOW THEY COMPARE.

Total No inches in both of said papers... 526 The number of running inches of reading matter in last week's CQUBANT was ... 920

No. of inches in COURANT in excess of the

A PRESENT r readers, for 12 cents in postage ps, to pay for mailing and wrapping, the names of two book agents, will ive FREE a STEEL FINISH PARLOR RAVING of all OHR PRICOPATS, ing. (LEVELAND, size 22x28 in... worth Address, Elder Pub. Co. Chicago, II).

DO YOU

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO

County Commissioners.

J W Grids, washing for prisoners, serving subpoggas for co

at oracy, J W Grins, mose and sundries for co., and executing orders of court. H J weke lin, car, enter work. F B flunt, J F fees State vs John L Pratt and Frank Gaddy, W H Spenser, enstable same case. J B Moore, witness, Ruth Moore, Ruth Moore, "Cora Moore, "JH Scribner, viewer on JA Gauvey

Robt Cuthbert, " N B se ibner, chainman, E.I.G. uvey, J.A. Gauvey, marker, Rich r.1 S. yre, viewer on C. Hobart

Milton Brown,

Clay Shaft, Joseph Lal ge, chainman Clante Laloge, L W Cel man, viewer on W L Graham

road, Clay Shaft, Mallon B own, W Heek, kalsomining and paining, A B I e, chainman and W L Granam Chas Lacoss, chainman on W L Graham

B McCabe, viewer on Wm Ton.linson rotal,
James tiays,
Geo W tosper,
Dewright Cha.el chainm in Wm J Grimwood,
Wm Tomi nson, marker
MA Ca.apbell, g tvanized ch.mney
J J Massey, ex. ressage,
E F Baker, commissioners salary,
vrch Muler,
M E Hunt,
A Althoffer, stenographer State vs
Josiah Williams.

Josiah Williams. C L Cona way. M D med attd on pauper then North, cleaning water closes,... Smith & Majors, digging grave for pau-

Geo W Crum, transportation for pau-All the talk about the Grand Army opposition to Governor Glick's appoint ment as pension agent seems to be containing out. There was never and silas Finnetcuck.

turning po I books.

Il Deinfeldt, judge of election

J G Johnson,

J M Warren, elerk,

H Collett.

M H Pennell, judge of election and returning poil books,

A Jones, Juage Sami Spurgeon.

F A Jones, clerk
J A Lind,
Jesse E Gray, damages on C W Rogler road.

T J Piles, damages on J R Horner road.
Wm Stephenson, d. mages on J R Horner

Wm Stephenson, d mages on J R Horner ner road,.... J R Horner, damages on J R Horner

J R Horher, damages ou J R Horner
road...

John Murphy, viewer on W W Hotchkiss road...

P B McCabe,

H Saxer, chainman

T L McGirr,
Joseph Eliwell, markir on

K Sayre, damages on R F Riggs road,.

Wm Title.

U Hobart, damages on C Hobar: roal,
John Cu tis,

F S Byrnes,

F D Montgomery,

L H Pickarl,

F Bashaw,

the Sugar and Rice plantations of the Mississippi Valley. For price of ticket to Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and New Orleans and all other points, reached by this line, apply to

A. J. KNAP,

A. J. KNAP,

The Basim State of the State of the County Clerk within and for the county and State aforesald, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts silowed by the statement of all accounts and silowed by the statement of all accounts silowed by the silowed by the statement of all accounts silowed by the silowed s going exhibits a full, true and complete statement of all accounts silowed by the Board of Chase County Commissioners at their regular October and November, 1885, sessin

In witness whereof I >ave hereunto sat my han I and the seal of Case county, this 5th day of Dec., A. D. 1885.

[L. S.]

J. J. MASSEY.

County Clerk.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL LAND.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at MONDAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1885,

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo, P.

Bills Allowed by the Board of M. A. CAMPBELL

Pumps, a complete line of

STEEL GOODS

FORKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES & HANDLES

Carries an excellent stock of

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the best now in use. Kuli L'ue of Paint & Oil on Hand.

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"THE CHOILE OF THAT WIFE OF MINE. Corn Meal, Bran, Graham Flour and Chop

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Osage Mills, near Elmdale, Chase co., Kas. JO. OLLINGER,

Central Barber Shop. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KAS-Particular attention given to all work in my line of business, especially to ladies'

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CIVIL ENGINEER,

using a simple remedy, which will render a stenr.soft and beautiful AND REMOVE TAN FRE KLE-,PIMPLE- and all unnatural red discovery for the permane t removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIR without injury to the kin For full instructions address FORBES & CO., 56 Broadway, New York

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COURANT ne year, (both papers) for \$5.00. The Leavenworth Weekly Times

-AND THE-COURANT

Now is the time to subscribe. W. E. TIMMONS, Publisher.



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DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY, In use for over 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R. R., &c. Used by U. S. Government.

Mounted on Rollers & Book Mailed Free Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

The process of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Gapital not required. You can live at home and work spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful 50 cents to \$5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unpararalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send \$1 to pry for the trouble of writing us. Full particuars, directions, etc., sent free limmense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once.

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MADDEN BROS. Attorneys - at - Law,

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C. N. STERRY. ATTURNEY - AT - LAW,

EMPORIA, KANSAS, Will practice in the several courts of Lyon Chase, Harvey, Marion, Aorits and Osag counties in the State of Kansas; in the Su preme Court of the State, and in the red

CHAS. H. CARSWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, CHASE COUNTY, KANSAS Will practice in all the State and Federa courts and mand offices. Collections made and promptly remitted. Office, east side of Broadway. South of bridge meh29-14

JOSEPH C. WATERS. ATTORNEY - AT - LAW.

Topeka, Kansas, Postoface box 405) will practice in the District Court of the countries of Chase Marion, Harvey, Reno, Rice and Barton 1623-11

N WOOD, A M MACKEY, JAMMITH WOOD, MACKEY & SMITH. ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW Will practice in all state and Federal

> Office 155 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFT send 19 cents postage, and we will mail you FREE a royal valuable, som to box of 200 ds that whi put you in the way of making ive at home and wrk in spire time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for We will start yo . Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STI SON & CO, nov12-ly Portland Maine.

NEWSPAPER A book of 160 pages.
Advertising advertiser to consult, be he experised to the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. 149 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents, Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

A PRIZE and receive free, a costly you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex. succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the warrens, should be sure at the sure of the sure o



Best in the World.



with mers money than at anything else by taking an agancy for the best selling boxout Beginners ancesed grandly. None tall Ferms free HALLET BOOK Co., Augusts, Maine. M. LAWRENCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, Satifaction Guaranteed, and Charges

Reasonable. COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS.

60,000 Pounds Glidden Barh Wire at prices lower

than ever before, at ADARE, HILDEBRAND & CO.'8. STRONG CITY - - - KANSAS

Don't delay. Address STINSON & CO., COTTONWOOD FALLS, KANSAS Porlland, Maine.

W. E. TIMMONS, - Ed. and Prop

"No fear shall awe, no favor sway; Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they

Perms—per year, \$1.50 cash in advance; after three months, \$1.75; after six months, \$2.00. For six months, \$1.00 cash in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	lin.		Z 111.		3 10.		5 111.		1/2 col.		1 col	
1 week	31	00	\$1	50	83	00	\$3	00	\$ 5	50	\$10 D	
2 weeks .	1	50	2	30	2	.50					13.00	
weeks	1	75	2	50		00					15.00	
4 weeks .	2	00		(30)		25				00		
2 months		00		50		25		50			25.00	
3 months.		00	1	00				00			32.50	
6 months .	4 "	.50		00				00		50		
Lveir	1 10	00	18	IN.	24	114	39	.00	99	00	80.00	

Local notices, to cents a line for the first in-sertion; and 5 cents a line for each subsequent nsertion; double price for black letter, or for items under the head of 'Local Sport Stops."

PHYSICIANS.

STONE & ZANE, Pysicians - & - Surgeons,

Office, east side of Broadway, COTTON WOOD FALLS, KAS.

W. P. PUCH. M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

Office at his Drug Store,

COTTON WOOD FALLS, KA.

A. M. CONAWAY,

north of Toledo. jyll-if.

DR. S. M. FURMAN. RESIDENT DENTIST, STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS,

Having permanently located in Strong City, Kansas will bereaver practice his profession in allits branches stiday and saturday of each week, at Ottonwood Falls. Office at Union Hotel.

Reference: W. P. Martin, R. M. Watson and J. W. Stone M. D. je5-it

LOCAL SHORT STOPS.

Business locals, under this head, 20 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

The snow is melting.

Mr. C. C. Watson is confined to his home by sickness.

Mr. Chas. Sheehan, left for Garden City, last Tuesday. Mrs. Chris. Mækeljgerd, of Buck

creek, is quite sick. The public schools will close, next

Taesday, for the Holidays. Mr. Walter Holsinger returned from Garden City, Monday morning.

Mr. B. F. Largent has been appoint-

ed postmaster at Matfield Green.

Messrs. W. H. Vetter and Ed. Wahl left, last Thursday, for Garden City.

Messrs. L. A. Loomis and E. W. Brace leave to-day, for Wichita county. Mr. Francis Bernard, of Cedar Point, gave this office a pleasant call, on Mon-

La vyer E. W. Cunningham, of Em poria, is in attendance at the District Court.

Mrs. T. S. Jones, of Dodge City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. Harmon

Born, on Tuesday, December 8th 1885, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Hofman, of Strong City, a son.

Mr. Clements, of Council Grove, has purchased the Commercial House in Strong City, for \$4,500.

Messrs. Chas. Rockwood and John Vetter are "baching" on the Rockwood farm, an I taking care of the stock.

The County Treasurer is kept very busy now making out tax receipts, as fiel. Oh.o, vs Robt. Childs, attachment; on the 21st instant the penalty will be judgment for \$1,418.85

Messrs, Alex. McKenzie and Jack for \$231.31. R by have returned from Missouri, where they have been at work for sev-

eral months. It began snowing, last Friday night, continuing to snow all day Saturday,

covering the ground to the depth of about six inches. It also snowed some hous, divorce; granted.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co. ys. Thos. J. Mr. Jas. Ryburn secured the con-

tract from the Township Board to build a stone arched culvert across the al., foreclosure; judgment for \$79.94. ravine on the road east of Dr. Wm. H. Cartter's, for \$135.

his household goods to Wichita county, where he has taken a homestead claim, he and his family will leave for that county, this week.

Work on the culvert being built across Broadway has been stopped until the weather gets better. Since setting up the foregoing, work has been raumed on the culvert.

The temperance cantata, "Lost and Saved," was listened to in Pratt's Musie Hall, last Friday night, by a large and appreciative audience, who have since bestowed much praise on the per-formance. About \$80 were the re-

singing by Messrs. Matt. McDonald and Wm. Brodie, abjourned till next Saturday afternoon.

The jury having failed to agree in the case of the State vs. J. C. Lyeth, a change of venue was taken to 'Squire Jont. Wood's Court, at Elmdale, and when the case was called, the prosecuting witness failing to appear, it was dismissed, and the costs taxed to the prosecuting witness.

Be sure to read "How They Compare," to be found in another column It will be found therefrom that last The election of officers of John W. Geary Post, G. A.R., will take place in the I. O.G.T., Hall on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clok p.m. It is hoped that every member will be present.

GEO. W. CRUM, P. C. times as much as both of said papers together; and still you pay your money and you take your choice.

An entertainment will be given by the Elmdale Sunday-school, at the cash; ballance on long time.
church in Elmdale, on Christmas evening, Dec. 25, the exercises to consist of music, recitations, pantomimes, shaddow pictures, etc. Admission, 15 cents for adults, those under 15 years, free. Each person purchasing a ticket will be presented with the song (music and words) entitled "The Child of a King.

Dr. J. H. Polin, of Strong City, has moved to Scranton. During his stay in Strong City, Dr. Polin made many friends there and in that vicinity. by his gentlemanly bearing and successful practice as a physician and surgeon, and the people of that locali-Physician & Surgeon, ty, therefore, regret to lose him from their midst; but their best wishes folty, therefore, regret to lose him from low him to his new field of labor. It is with pleasure we recommend Dr. Polin to the people of Scranton and vicinitw, as a skilled practitioner, and worthy of their confidence; having descended from a long line of eminent Doctors, he is perfectly at home in every branch of his profession. May the cup of his prosperity be filled to overflowing, is our heartfelt wish.

DISTRICT COURT.

L. HOUK, JUDGE.

The District Court of Chase county began the December term in this city on the 8th instant, and has since disposed of the following cases:

State vs. Geo. Coffet, shooting with intent to kill; dismissed.
State vs. Taylor Hicks, assault, with intent to kill; dismissed.

State vs. August Lindsey and Albert Coddington, burglary and larceny; Coddington pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and, on trial, Lindsey was found guilty of petty larceny. State vs. Henry Bartley, burglary; plea of guilty, and sentence to 2 years

in the penitentiary. State vs. Henry Sommer, violating

liquor law, verdiet, not guilty. State vs. Columbus Hicks and Alonzo Hicks, burglary and larceny; ver-

dict guilty of burglary in the second degree. No sentence yet. State vs. Wm. Henderson, burglary ank larceny; peal of guilty, and sentenced to 21 years in the penitentiary. State vs. F. M.Canfield, same charge; plea of guilty, and given 2 years in the

penitentiary. State vs. Marion Canfield, same charge; plea of guilty, and give 1 year

in the penitentiary.
J. N. Nye vs. County Board, injunction; dismissed. F. W. Dunton vs. Wm. Wines et al.

quiet title; judgment for plaintiff. F. W. Dunton vs. Margaret A. Tayeplevin; dismissed. L. D. W. McWilliams vs. Clay Shaft,

Geo. Baleh vs. Jacob Hornberger et Holiday trade ever shown in the country at E. F. Holmes'. al., replevin; judgment against Hornberger for \$556.14.

F. M. Kelley vs. C. W. Jones, damages; judgment for defendant.
Ferry & Watson vs. J. B. Davis et al., forecl sure; settled.

et al.; dismissed. F. W. Dunton vs. Daniel Eastman,

quiet title; judgment for plaintiff. Farmers' National Bank, of Mans-Adare, Hildebrand & Co. vs. J. L.

Searles et at., foreclosure; judgment C. H Carswell vs. Robert McWade Co., attachment; dismissed.

Chas. K. Wells vs. W. B. Beebe, to set aside tax deeds; judgment for plaintiff, with allowance to defendant of amounts paid by him, including taxes, interest.

Hattie A. Danhour vs. Elias Dan-Smith et al., foreclosure; judgment for

\$186.97. E. A. Kinne vs. L. C. Ferguson et

Jas. McNee vs. Fred. Pracht et al Mr. Win. C. Thomas, having shipped | judgment for \$385.72.

> GEDAR CREEK ITEMS. We have had very cold weather for wire jug few days, and ice formed on the bell's.

creek to the thicknes of several inch-Work on Mr. Sauble's new house nas been somewhat retarded by the

cold weather. Miss Ella Baker is spending a few days with her uncle, Richard Sayre. Newton Griffich returned from a visit to Missouri, last Sunday evening, Mr. Thompson has just completed drilling a well on Dick Van Deren's

The wind last Friday did consider-The wind last Friday did consider since bestowed much praise on the performance. About \$80 were the receipts.

The wind last Friday did consider shows a since bestowed much praise on the performance. About \$80 were the receipts.

The Burns Club had a committee meeting in Music Hall, last Saturday afternoon, and after doing some work.

The pople in Dist No. 18 are making that have you should give him a call. Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have in the year of have just received a full assortment of have just should give him a call.

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have should give him a call.

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Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have should give him a call.

Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, have should give him a call.

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Sporting men will do well to call on Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, and the control of the control of the problem of

tree on Christmas eve.
Owing to the cold and sleet there

was no meeting of the Fall.

ceum, last Tuesday evening.

A literary society has been organized at Cedar point with Frank By-

THE CASH WILL BUY

place in this county. ADARE HILDEBRAND & Co.

oct 22tf

FOR SALE.

At a bargain, if taken soon, an improved farm of 120 acres, 4 miles from Cottonwood Falls; price \$2,600; some

NOTICE. All persons indepted to the firm of Smith & Mann are hereby notified to call at the office of Cochran & Harper and settle their accounts, in whose hands they are for collection.

STOCK HOCS FOR SALE. 150 head at my farm at Cedar Point; thrifty and healthy.
O. H. DRINKWATER.

FOR RENT A good barn, enquire at the office of COCURAN & HARPER.

BUSINESS BREVITIES.

M. A. Campbell can furnish you with any kind of a cooking stove that you may want.

You can get flannels, etc., at Breese's cheaper than the cheapest. Boots and shoes at Breese's.

For most anything you want, go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City. Go to Howard's mill if you want o get the best of flour.

See price of men's and boys' over-coats at E. F. Holmes' before purchasing elsewhere. Persons indebted to the underigned are requested to call and

ettle at once. JOHNSON & THOMAS. A. L. Maynard, wholsale and retail

dealer in fruit and ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, green-house plants. etc., has located in Strong City, with his family. He says he can sell stock cheaper than any other traveling dealer, and desires you to get his prices. Fifty collars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the party who stole the scantlings from J. W. Ferry's homeetead, on or about Dec.

4th, 1885. M. A. Campbell has a corn-sheller that we never saw its likes before. All you have to do is, to fasten the shell r to a tub, put the corn in it (the sheller) and turn the crank, and—well, go and get one, for it is cheap, and you will see for yourself how rapidly it will shell corn.

We are now offering our full line of buggies and spring wagons for sale at actual cost. Now is your chance. Call and see them at Adare, Hildebrand & twenty-five years, are now to enforced by Chester ? Dewey and Seth Green, the Fish Culturist. We p. opose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

Parties indebted to Dr. Walsh are requested to call and settle.

J. S. Doolittle & Son have their they are selling at bottom prices, They also keep a tull line of cheap clothing. Give them a call.

We expect on a new lot of those for, quiet title; judgment for plaintiff.
Mary E. Rawlings vs. J. W. Griffis, & Cos., Strong C.ty, and get one.

Finest line of neckwear for the

Parties subscribing for the COURANT who pay up all arrearages and one Martha E. Young vs. John Emslie dollar paper, both for \$2.50 per year. If you desire getting fresh and spicy Washington news now and during the sitting of Congress. you should, by all means, take this live, independent Democratic paper.

A lot of new heating stoves of all kinds and styles just received at Adare. Hildebrand & Co.'s, Strong City, and will be sold cheap.

Go to J. S. Doolittle & Son's for ba: gains; and don't you forget it. A car load of Moline wagons

& Co's, Strong City. They are guaranteed the best in the market. Fashionable suits, at numerous price them.

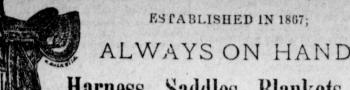
Winter will soon be upon us, and now is the time to begin to prepare to keep warm when it has come; therefore, you should go to M.A.Campbell's and get a heating stove that will be an grnament to your room as well as a

Sixty acre of corn and fodder in the shock for sale, on the Albertson place, two miles east of Cottonwoond Falls, F. Holmes.

Go to Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City, for the best and latest improved farm and garden implements. M. A. Campbell has just received a large supply of heating and cooking stoves; so if you want anythining in that line you should give him a call.

Adare Hildebrand

The Chase County Courant, on the programme for the annual festering to some music and tree on Christmas eve. KUHL'S HARNESS SHOP,



Harness, Saddles, Blankets,

OF ALL KINDS.

Buffalo Robes, Jab Robes, Wolf Robes Seal Skin Robes and Robes of all Varieties. ALSO A LARGE ASSORPMENT OF

TRUNKS AND VALISES; ALSO, BEST COAL OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE,

Northeast Corner of Main Street and Broadway,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. - - - - KANSAS.

E. F. BAUERLE'S



My friend, I thank you for your kind advice. It is worth a good bit to know where to get a first-class unch! I will patronize Bauerle.

Strong City and Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

Paid to ALL ORDERS.

BOARDING FORSES MADE A SPECIALTY

THE CHEAPEST MEAT MARKET

COTTON WOOD FALLS.

Steaks,@ 5 to 11cts Roasts,@ 5 to 7ets, Boiling,@4 to 5cts, Choice corned Beef, @ 7cts. per pound.



Highest Cash Price

CEORGE W. HOTCHKISS.

Broadway, opposite Doclittle & Son's.

I MEAN BUSINESS; AND DON'T YOU FORGET IT. oct29 A PROCLAMATION. 1842. 1886.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST shelves filled with good goods that they are selling at bottom prices.

| S. Dooline & Son have their is read, and revered from the Atlantic to the Facilic as an old time friend and counselor we are a codingly enlarging the HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD AND JUVENILE DEPARTMENTS, and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time enward, essentially a Home Periodical as well as being devoted to Agriculture and Horticulture. Every person was inmediately sents us \$1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for posting book, making \$1.65 in all, will receive the American Agriculturist for 1886, and the American Agriculturist Law Book just published.—a Commendum of every-day law for Farm is Mechanics, Business men. Manufacturers etc.,enabling every one to be his own lawle. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, elegantly bound in Cloch and Gold. The American Agriculturist

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 presents to those who added in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, when you forward who pay up an arreatages and one year in advance, can get the COURANT and the United States Democrat, Mark M. ("Brick") Pomeroy's paper, published at Washington, D. C., a two-

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE APDRES PUBLISHERS AMERIC N AGRICULTU IST, 751 BROADWAY. NEW YORK. DAVID W JUDD, Pres't.

Lined kid gloves, warm and durable, at E. F. Holmes'.

supplies.

S. D. Breese has just received price, style and finish. Be sure and just r ceived at M. A. Campbell's. his fall stock of boots and shoes. The celebrated "Tiffin" corn sheller of the latest styles and just as good do a limited practice; and will be can now be had at Adare, Hildebrand as can be had in any Eastern city. found, at all unimployed times, at and which will be sold at very low figures. Be sure to go and see and

> Sixty thousand pounds of genuine cents; rossts at 6 to 8 Glidden barbed wire now offered for b iling, at 5 to 6 cents. sale cheaper than ever before in this county by Adare, Hildebrand & Co. Strong City.

Mrs. Minnie Madden invites those who want dressmaking done or at Mr. Evan's Livery Stable will be promptly attended to. nov26-tf A car load of Glidden fence with neatness and dispatch to call wire just received at M. A. Camp- upon her, at her residence, in Cot octa-tf tonwood Falls, Kansas.

Elegant line of linen and silk handkerchiefs, for the Holiday trade, at E, Apply on the premisies to R. E. Ma-Don't torget that you can get anything in the way of general Strong City, and see their new line of

merchandiso, at J S. Doolittle & Son's. A car load of Studebaker's wagone and buggies just received at

Adare Hildebrand & Co., Strong City,

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are now earrying a full and complete line of double, single and Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, are supplying nearly every plastarress supplying nearly every plastarress supply line. These goods are terer in the county with his lime, sand, harness supply line. These goods are hair, lath, nails,—in fact, ALL their all of the best make and quality, and nov26tf | guaranteed to give satisfaction as to see them before buying. nov26tf

> his drug store. Rockwood & Co. are selling fresh

Messrs. M. M. Young and S. J. Evans are now running a sure-enough hack, and orders left at Central Hotel Prompt sales and eash remittances.

Nothing makes a finer Christmas

for \$2.00 per annum. See notice. Picture frames, mats. glass.

Adare, Hildebrand & Co., Strong City, have special facilities for delivering goods to Safford, Elmdale, Clements and Cedar Grove.

Full line of fur caps for ladies and gentlemen, at E. F. Holmes'.

MISCELLANEOUS. GEORGE W. WEED.

Vocal & Instrumental Music

MOKTGAGEES SALE

The Chase County National Bonk, as mortgaged in a mortgage in a following thomas, he cotton woo falls, Kangas, ano, pur unat to the terms of its mortgage, it proposes to sell a sufficient quantity on it is stock of Handware to pay it condebt dness secured by this mortgage, at retail, or in jebouts. As these goods must be sold at the calliest possible time, the jubile are notated that the prices of all of this stock have been marked down to actual cost; and below. There is no humbug about these goods being seld at actual cost and less. This is the best of portunity ever offered to this commanity to buy all classes of H. raware at what the same actually cost at wholesa e prices. Let every one eail at the store formerly occupile by Johnson & Thomas and satisfy themselves that these goods are the best and cheapest ever offered here. As unis opportunity will only last for a short time, every one should carried.

Johnston & Kettiger,

DEALERS IN



Toilet Articles. Medicines.

Perfumes,

Stationary.

Cils.

Paints.

PURE WINES & LIQUORS,

Medical, Mechanical AND

SCIENTIFIC PURPOCES! Soda Water.

STRONG CITY, - - - KANSAS. S. F. JONES, President B. LANTRY, Vice-President E. A. UILDEBRAND, Cashi r.

STRONG CITY National Bank,

(Successor to Strong City Bank),

Does a General Banking Bainess. Authorized Capital, \$150,000.

STRONG CITY, KANS.,

PAID IN, \$50,000 00.

DIRECTORS. S F Jones, DK Carter, N J Swayze, Barney Lan'ry, D B'Berry PSJ me.

GO Hildebrand, E A Hildebrand, WELLS! WELLS!! WELLS!!!

J. B. BYRNES Has the Giant Well Prill, rive-in h here, the largest in the country, and guarantees his work to give satisfaction. Terms reason, hie, and wells put down on short not er. Address, COTTON WOOD FALLS, OR

STRONG CITY, CHASE COUNTY, KAS JOHN E. SHIFMAN

MONEYTOLOAN In any amount, from \$500,50 and upwards, at low rates of interest, on any reved farm lands, call and see him at J. W. McWilliam's Land Office, in the Bank building,

COTTONWOOD FALLS. KANSAS.

If you want money. ap23-1€

meats as follows: Steaks at 6 to 12 For Country Produce, Butter, Eggs, cents; rosets at 6 to 8 cents; for Cheese, Grain, Plour, Hops, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Pelts, Herbs, ote. etc. Ship your goods to us and will we sell them at the highest cash price, Address G. W. Foster & Co.

25 Fulton S. N. Y. oet 22-6ms. Nothing makes a finer Christmas present than a silk or eashmere muffler Big assortment at E. F. Holmes.

You can get anything in the way of tinware or hardware or farming implements at M. A. Campbell's.

Go to Adare. Hildebrand & Ce.'s, Strong City, and see their new line of harness, bridles, halters and whips.

We are now furnishing the Leavenworth Weekly Times and the Counant for \$2.00 per annum. See notice.

GOOD ADVICE.

And it was written it, the Prock of Life, Use Sharp's Black like as you go thro' life. Keeping your accounts in black and white, With stranger and blend a ike, As years go by merery will find awaye But Sharps Black like, the old Reliable, Gets blacker and black rine cheef is glows. Sold all the world over by Statio ere, and Booksellers, Drug gitted of y by Manu actured on y by J. C. Starp, it gets a k, nover the state of life. card, oto., for sale at Vetter's gal-

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE HONEY BEE.

the Ingenious Manner of Working and the Wonderful Foresight and Intelligence It Exhibits.

Truly this little creature is "wonderfully made." Take, for instance, the feet of the working bee. At one and the same time they exhibit a brush, a basket and a pair of pincers. One of the articles is a brush of extreme fineness, the hairs being arranged in symmetrical rows, which are only to be reen with the microscope. With this brush of almost fairy delicacy the bee continually brushes its brown velvet tobe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while rifling

the flowers of their nectar.

Another of the articles that the bee carries about is hollowed like a spoon and receives all the gleanings which the insect carries to the hive. It is really a sort of panier for provisions; and then by opening them, one upon unother, by means of a hinge, these two pieces become a pair of pincers, which render important service in the construction of the comb, and it is with them that the bee lays hold of the semizircle of wax below her abdomen and carries them to her mouth, moistening It first with the tongue into a kind of paste, and drawing it out like a ribbon, which she then uses to plaster the top of the hive. She has eight of these little wax pockets, and yet she uses them all. Another bee will take her place and go through with the same service, when she is done, until a large wall of wax has been built up, but as yet the cells are not in.

You could not guess how the cells are made, and I do not believe that you or I would have thought of so ingenious a contrivance. The nursing bees prepare them, and in this way one begins by forcing the head into the wax, biting it with the jaw-like pincers, and moving the head to and fro rapidly. Very soon the beginning of a round hollow is made, and then passing on, another and another is commenced, while he second bee takes the place of the first and enlarges upon the work. As many as twenty bees, one after the other, work upon each cell before it is large enough to use. Another set of bees are working upon the other side of these cells, back to back, at the same time, all over the comb, and soon a number of six-sided tubes, half an inch deep, stand along either side of the comb, ready to receive honey or bee eggs; and how closely they fit! the clever little bees filling every atom of space, using the least possible quantity of wax and making the cells lie so closely that the whole comb is kept warm when the young bees are in it. And when you think of these "bee cities" having a population of from fifteen to twenty thousand inhabitants, and that each house has to be made for its particular owner, evenly and regularly built as they are, isn't it won-

From sunrise to sunset, if the weather is not stormy, all is bustle and activity in this busy city; and though the gates are so narrow that only one of the inhabitants can pass at a time, ye they go in and out every hour all day long, thousands of them, bring food or provisions to store for winter, or ma-terial for new apartments, and there is not the least confusion or disorder

among them. One Queen reigns over the whole of this numerous population, and is the mother of the hive; and you might think, perhaps, with so many subjects she would be very idle. But no! She has her own especial duties to perform, and works as hard as any of the rest in performing them. When the cells are ready she goes from one to another without rest, depositing her eggs, laying about two hundred daily. The first laid are those of the workers, and in the meantime the larger drone cells are being made, the proportion of the latter being about one in thirty. If any accident carries off the Queen they in-stinctively know enough of the springs of life to create themselves a new Queen in this wise: At the edge of one of the combs you will see them heap up ample materials and construct a vast roy-al cell forty or fifty times as large and weighty as the others. After that they bear away a common workwoman from her narrow cell and place her in this palace. Just as soon as she is installed in her sumptuous abode, the nurses, now full of tenderness, load her with more agreeable and sweeter scented bee bread, and under the influence of this "ambrosia" the larva which once filled so humble a position becomes a fully developed Queen! Isn't this a wonderful act of intelligence on the I meant to have told you of the

mechanism of the bee's sting in speaking of its tools, brush, basket and pincers, and as it is so formidable a weapon with the females and working bees (the males and drones being defenseless), I males and drones being defenseless), I can not give you some of their exhibitions of wisdom unless I speak of it here. This weapon consists of a sheath inclosing two needle-shaped darts of exceeding fineness placed side by side. Towards the points they are armed with minute teeth like those of a saw, whence it happens that the bee is some whence it happens that the bee is some times unable to withdraw this little javelin from the enemy it has pierced, for so powerful is the impetus of the sting that it will pierce even thick hu-man skin the twelfth of an inch deep.

When the sting makes the wound the poison is squeezed in from the bag near its base, the structure and process being identical with those of the poison fangs of the serpents. Now see how it

When an enemy, little to be dreaded, sneaks into a bive of bees the first sentinels that see it pierce it with their stings, and in the twinkling of an eye the dead body is tossed out, the work of the hive not being interrupted for a ingle moment. But if the intruder be a big, strong slug or worm all the workers are thrown into a state of agitation. They rally around it and pierce the enemy with a hundred stings. what is to be done with so heavy a body? The little feet of all the tribe would not suffice to stir it, and the narrow door of the hive would not allow it to pass if they could. Its putrid odors would soon infect the colony and

they to escape from this danger? The community take counsel and come suddenly to such a determination as they would have done if they had been thoroughly versed in one of the arts of Egypt, embalming, and together they to work to embalm the dead animal, the presence of which in their hive

is so obnoxious to them.

For this purpose the workers scatter themselves over the country and gather all the resinous matter they can find which clings to the buds, for this is what takes the place of the essences and aloes used by the undertakers of the Nile. The bees then envelop the body with this in the form of little fillets and deposit all around it a thick, solid layer, which preserves it from

putrefaction. Sometimes the same bees display, if not as much art, a good deal of finesse. For instead of a soft slug, into which they can drive their stings, a snail invades the sanctity of their domains, the swarm soon find out that their stings are useless against his armor. If you could look into the hive you would see a funny sight, the bees holding a council of war in the greatest agitation, talking with each other by means of their antennæ, just as the ants do. What is to be done? At last they devise a method, more cunning than that of many a human general. The workers throng about the shell and glue it fast to the hive by the deposit of a cement of resinous matter. So the snail dies in his lair, for he can not escape. This action of the bees has often been watched, though it really

seems incredible. So we see that the active, independent, busy bee has her own appointed work to do, and does it in an orderly manner, and regularly too, and with rare good sense. How marvellously her instincts guide her in her daily life. Volumes might be written about the wonderful structure of the comb, and the foresight and intelligence shown by this small insect in every department of hive life.—Mrs. G. Hall, in N. Y. Observer.

COLLEGES.

Educational Institutions Are Not Made, But Grow.

Twice within a few months our attention has been called to the statement that somebody having put down a round million, or even half that sum, we are now to have the true American university, to rival the great foundations abroad. There is no reason, certainly, why people, who have money for the higher education should not indulge in "the pleasures of hope," and work with all their might to make their new school, in some respects at least, an improvement on anything now established. But when we con-template the frightful wreck of college endowments and the humiliating failure of the magnificent expectations of the past fifty years in all parts of our country, we may well pause and consider a few facts concerning the cornerstones of American college life. However needful a pile of money may be in the development of an educational institution, no successful college was ever established on money as its cor-ner-stone. The history of the halfdozen new American colleges for men and women that bear the name of a wealthy founder is no exception to this remark. Vassar, Smith and Wellesley came into being to meet a new necessity for the higher education of girls; and they, with all similar colleges for women, in the future will rise or fall according to the real demand for college culture, the breadth and thoroughness of their work, and the attractive personality of their faculty. We believe that in the Northern States, certainly east of the Mississippi, there now exists, in the co-educational and exclusive colleges for women, abundant opportunities for the genuine collegiate education of girls; and that the multiplication of such schools will either diminish the patronage of the best, or nourish that most mischievous of educational humbugs, the calling female seminaries and academies colleges and universities, and tempting green school-girls to put on the airs of the higher education. The South needs one college similar to those already named, where a good girl can be educated for two hundred dollars a year, besides the opening of the State universities to women. John Hopkins, Vanderbilt, Packer and other new foundations are flourishing according to the inevitable law of university life. This law is that the four corners of every valuable college must rest upon, first, the supply of genuine college material; second, the educational spirit of hard work in those that come; third, the breadth and wisdom of the scheme of education proposed; and fourth, the ability, attractiveness, and thorough consecration of the faculty. Those given, success is assured, even to an institution built on piles in the everglades of Florida. In the absence of either, the proudest structure in the grandest city, with the biggest bank account behind it, will only be another magnificent failure. We heartily wish that our men of wealth could be convinced that no money can build or buy the higher education-although wise and generous gifts may do much to develop an institution that stands firmly on these corner-stones. The great colleges of our country had all small beginnings, and made their reputation in the days when great men sat in pro-fessors' chairs, with the salaries of young city book-keepers, and students "boarded themselves" and worked to the verge of physical peril. To such noble foundations recent donations have been a godsend, and, in almost every instance have greatly increased the power and enlarged the influence of the college.—New England Journal of Education.

-An amusing story of the introduction of the mulberry into California is related in the New York Independent. In the Territorial Legislature in early days a green country member intro-duced and secured the passage of a bill giving a reward of one thousand dollars to the person who should first produce five hundred young mulberry trees from the seed. Shortly after the end of the session the country member received the reward, when it was discovered odors would soon infect the colony and that he already had his mulberry grove develop some malady. Then how are started before he introduced the bill.

THE FUTURE.

Some Wise Political Suggestions Forcibly Expressed, and Suppo Figures.

If the Democratic party is to continue in power, it is of the first importance that the House of Representatives, to be elected next fall, should have a Bemogratic majority That election will be regarded as a test of party strength, midway in the Administration, and as an expression of the popular will regarding the Presidency.

Harmony in the counsels and in the action of the party during the coming session of Congress, both on the part of the Administration and of the present House, is absolutely necessary. If there are elements of discord between Congress and the Executive as to any question of public policy, the duty of both is to seek a common ground of understanding before issue is joined, and if possible to remove the cause of disagreement.

isagreement.
The recent election in New York has correspondingly encouraged the Demo-crats. It will probably cause the for-mer to reconstruct their line of battle for 1888, and to drop all the candidates who have made themselves conspicuous as advocates or agitators of the old sectional policy. The bloody banner Governor-elect Lee, of Virginia, says the solidity of the white vote of the South is the result of the false reconspicuous as advocates or agitators of the old banner Governor-elect Lee, of Virginia, says the solidity of the white vote of the South is the result of the Republican party

oping their hitherto untapped resources and growing rich upon new industries, will dissipate any lingering prejudices as to the true sentiments and purposes

of that section of the Union.
In this situation the Republican leaders will direct their efforts to Congress to make every possible breach between the administration and the majority in the House. They will profess great regard for the President's courage in any acts likely to lead to divergence from his own friends. They will praise his intentions, and then vote against nominations that may vex them personally

or locally.

These devices have been practiced heretofore, and they ought not to de-ceive Democrats who have passed through similar experience, or who are familiar with political history. John Tyler was captured and carried away by false professions. Millard Fillmore was misled by the seduction of faction. Andrew Johnson was conquered by the delusions of ambition. These memorable examples are full of instruction and of admonition. It is not supposed that President Cleveland requires either for the guidance of his conduct. But this may be cited for the benefit of politicians who are spreading their nets to

entrap him. The next House of Representatives will not only be important in the sense already described, but if a new element should enter the Presidential contest in 1888, as is now proposed, by giving a larger consequence to the Prohibition party, and an election by the people should fail, that House would determine the result by a majority of States. In 1880 Garfield carried nineteen States and Hancock nineteen, though the former had a majority of fifty-nine in the Electoral College. On the popular vote his majority was 9,464 over Hancock, in an aggregate of 8,899,368.
In 1884 Cleveland carried twenty

States and Blaine eighteen, though the former had a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral College. On the popular vote Cleveland's majority was 62,683 in an aggregate of 9,759,351 cast for the two candidates.

These figures and facts are not to be slighted. They show very plainly that neither side can afford to indulge in internal dissensions, and that he is an enemy to the success of the Democracy who in any way incites discord in its ranks.-N. Y. Sun.

BREAKING THE SOLID SOUTH. An Interchange of Northern and Southern Political Speakers Advocated.

The Graphic said some days since that the Democratic party did not desire a solid South any more than it did a solid North, and that it would be a good thing for the country if all manner of sectionalism might be broken up with the end in view of a new deal in partisan differences, with new industrial and commercial interests as the main issues, the Democratic party to assume openly the tariff reform duty which belongs to it. The Boston Herald, evidently having in view the reform in-dicated by the Graphic, recently pre-sented these questions to several Southern Governors:

ern Governors:

1. Upon what issue and by what means can the white voters of the South be divided into two parties, separated by opinions and interests, as at the North?

2. Would an interchange of political speakers of both parties between the North and the South be acceptable to your State in future campaigns?

3. Do you consider that the negro voters are more indifferent than formerly to the suffrage, and are they disposed to disregard the color line in voting?

4. What is the greatest existing objection to a break in what is called the solid South?

Governor Knott of Kontucky re-

Governor Knott, of Kentucky, replies at length. He says the white voters of the South are already divided into two parties, separated by opinions and interests, as at the North, and he gives each party the credit of honest convictions. He believe an exchange of political speakers of noth parties be-tween the North and the South would be productive of good, and he says that if the Northern speakers attempted to resurrect the buried issues of the war they "would be treated with derision or silent contempt, nothing more." He knows of no such thing as the "color line" in the politics of Kentucky, except in the Republican party. The negroes constitute the

great part of that party in Kentucky; but he knows of but one instance in which a negro has been elected to an office, even in localities where there are large Republican majorities, and not one in which a negro candidate receives the full white vote of his party. "There may be some dissatisfaction among them growing out of this fact. and there are some of them who vote the Democratic ticket," he adds, "but I can not say that they are more in-different to the suffrage than formerly." He believes the South is solid for Democracy because it believes Democracy is right. "If, however," he adds, "by

the term 'solid South' you would intimate that the Democratic white voters of that section are united for any purose whatever inconsistent with the maintenance of the Union, the defence of constitutional liberty, the promotion of domestic tranquility and the advancement of popular prosperity, you are mistaken. There is no such thing. The term is a mere mischievous catch-

word. Governor Perry, of Florida, says frankly that the South can not be divided upon any issue which would threaten a resumption of the carpetbag rule which it has escaped; that Northern speakers will be welcomed, but the preachers of sectional hate and bitterness will find no more fruithful field in Florida than in New York; that the blacks are naturally more indifferent to the suffrage because they have learned that one party will treat them as fairly as the other and voting of itself constitutes no extraordinary advance, but notwithstanding the indifference even the timid-are throwing off the political bondage coming to some seriously alarmed the Republicans and extent from persecution by their own race, and that, finally, the South objects most of all to "that theory of Government under which the surest they have been known to destroy all the passport to Federal position in the

Prosperity will have revived, and commercial intercourse with the South-ern States, which are every day develuntil the colored people do, "and these latter will not divide as long as the few whites acting with them are sustained by the National Republican party's promises of office and regard;" that an exchange of speakers would be a good thing; that the blacks are more disposed to disregard the color line in vot-ing, and that the great objection to a break in the solid South is "the fear that the State Government will return to the condition of things existing under the scallawag and carpet-bag Gov-ernments, and from which the Democ-

racy rescued them." Governor Hughes, of Arkansas, remarks: "Let us have peace," and adds: "The South is ready to meet the North in a spirit of fairness and fraternity, and strike hands for the general good of the country and to let the sectional issues be buried forever; and, this ac-

complished, there is no 'solid South.' It will be observed that the fear of the solid South has to do with a possible restoration of a carpet-bag rule, which it shrinks from as would the people of this city shrink from a resumption of the British rule of a hundred years ago; that the feeling of the South in behalf of the Union is intense to the point of almost any sacrifice; that the blacks of the South are breaking away from their political bondage, having come to learn that the suffrage does not necessarily involve official preferment or any impossible thing, and finally that the solidity of the South can be broken only through new and legitimate issues. The questions and the responses have their significance as the possible beginning of the new political era which the Graphic has suggested, and it is to be hoped that they may be repeated indefinitely from this time on. -N. Y. Graphic.

A REAL REFORM VICTORY. How President Cleveland Interfered in the Matter of the Weighership of the Brook

lyn District. When Collector Hedden removed Captain Bacon from the position of Weigher of the Brooklyn District, and appointed Mr. Sterling in his place it at all, for as soon as either begins to was felt to be an insidious and dangerous attack on civil-service reform.

But if such designs existed on the part of the Collector the result has shown a striking instance of the power farmers would do well to keep some in of public opinion and retributive justice. The order of the President, that the names of all the persons who had successfully passed the examination should be sent up by the examiners instead of the names of the four highest only, placed before the collector about thirty candidates, including Mr. Sterling. At the head of the list stood Mr.
J. W. O'Brien. The Collector appointed Mr. O'Brien Weigher, though his real wishes were well-known to be strongly in favor of Mr. Sterling.

This is a victory for real reform—a

victory far more signal and more important in its consequences than it would have been if Mr. Sterling had never been appointed or if only the four highest names on the list had been sent in. It proves that the Democratic party is sincere in its support of reform. that secret opposition can not prevail against the law while enforced by a Democratic administration, and that the power of the "machine" is not so great as it used to be.

Mr. O'Brien's appointment is in the strict line of real reform. He stood first on the list of applicants, his grade being ninety-five. There could be no question about his other qualifications, because he has served in the custom-

house for twenty years and was Assistant Weigher under Captain Bacon.
The World has insisted that the Civil-Service law on the statute book must be honestly enforced and faithfully obeyed. If there are features which require amendment it will be proper to point them out at the fitting time and to advocate the desirable change. But all its provisions are now binding and not one of them can be ignored or evaded without impropriety. Enforce the law honestly, not in letter only but in spirit, is the position the World took before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. It is our position to-day. The President is entitled to credit for having used bis great influence with Mr. Hedden to prevent the violation or evasion of the law. -N. Y. World.

--- By an automatic tea or coffee-pot used by the French army it is impossi-ble to obtain a drop of coffee unless the water is boiling. The water is under-neath the coffee, but when it boils it rises up through a central tube and falls over the coffee or tea, percolates, goes down to the lower part of the apparatus, is warmed again and once more travels upward.

-In a popular American cyclopedia. in the section devoted to important rivers, no mention is made of the Ohio .-Chicago Herald.

THE TERMITES.

Usefulness of the White Ant in Tropical Countries

But for the termites there would no be a forest left in the world, for the dead would choke the living, then the absence of foliage would so alter the climate that droughts would ensue, and the land would be turned into a desert; so that, as Mr. Smeathman says, mankind would probably suffer less from the loss of one or two of the larger animals than it would from the extermination of the termites. They seldom attack a healthy tree, and probably when they appear to do so it will be found that disease of some sort has really begun its inroads; but any stake in a hedge which has not taken root they at once destroy. If the bark be sound they enter at the bottom, and completely hollow it out; otherwise they first cover it carefully with clay, as, though blind, they will not work in the light. It must be confessed they do not distinguish as one could wish between wood that is useful and wood that is useless to man; dead wood is never anything but dead wood to them, and thus timber-work of a spacious apartment in a few nights, so carefully concealing their ravages, however, that their presence could not be suspected. In a single night in Japan they have

made a tunnel as thick as a man's little finger through the floor, up one leg of table, across the top, and down another leg.
Some large species begin work sev-

eral feet below the foundations of a house, and tunnel their way up through the floors, and into the furniture, the position of which they seem to know with the utmost accuracy. The only way to prevent their ravages is to place the legs of every chair and table in pans of water—a precaution which, of course, is out of the question with door-posts, etc., and thus it happens that all the timber of a house may be perforated in every direction, until nothing but a thin crust, no thicker than a sheet of paper, remains.

In some cases they seem to know when a post has a weight to support, and are careful to fill it up with clay; but where the woodwork is not used as a prop, they see no need for such pre eautions, and the owner who is thus literally eated out of his house and home may be first made aware of the fact by finding his window-sills crumbling away

beneath his touch. Neither wine-casks nor scientific in-struments are safe from them, and at Tobago they once caused the loss of almost a pipe of Madeira wine. But they do not confine their attention to wood. An unfortunate engineer in Brazil who had just returned from an expedition with a collection of plans, etc., left his trunk on a table for the night, and found next morning that all his clothes and papers had been destroyed, not a square inch of the latter being left, while every atom of pencil, lead and all, had entirely disappeared. Boots and shoes they will devour in a single night, and one wonders how the dwellers in equi noctial America contrive to keep a root over their heads or clothes on their backs: and it certainly is no marvel to learn that it was a rare thing to find among the natives any papers more than fifty or sixtyyears old in Humboldt's day.—From Selina Gaye's "World's Lumber Room."

CARBOLIC ACID. Its Healing Qualities in Hog or Chicken Cholera, and Other Disea

I do not dread hog or chicken cho show signs of disease I mix some carbolic acid in the feed, and they soon are all right again. It is the best preventive medicine I have ever seen tried, and the house, and whenever they suspect that their stock has been exposed to some contagion, feed them some for several days, about two or three times a day. I tried it for pink-eye on horses, and those that had been getting the acid after exposure to the disease, had it so light that it did not hurt them at all, while the first one that took it without being treated before, got down very low with it. It is also recommended for rinderpest or cattle plague, rot in sheep and glanders in horses. I have not had occasion to try it for those diseases, but have no doubt that if anything will cure or prevent them, carbolic acid will. But have found it an unfailing remedy for gapes in chickens. If they are so bad that they will not eat any more dissolve the acid in water until the water becomes clear, and then pour a little down their throats and it will care almost immediately. Doses for horses or cows, ten to twelve drops two or three times a day; pigs, three to ten drops, according to size; chickens, two to four drops of the crude acid, but always dilute with water. — Cincinnati Commercial Gazett

THE VERY DEEPEST. The Deepest Artificial Hole Made in the

World.

The deepest hole in the world is located at Homewood, Pa. The drill is now over six thousand feet below the surface, which is unquestionably the deepest artificial hole made by man in the world. The search for natural gas as well as oil is leading to the sinking of tens of thousands of wells in this and other countries. Natural gas, by the way, is creating an industrial revolution. It is taking the place of coal in large sections of the country, for heat and light. Speculators have seized upon this apparently new development of natural forces, and it threatens to be another petroleum craze. Many of these gas wells seem practically permanent. Some have been in operation in Pennsylvania for twenty years with no sign of diminution in the flow. It seems there are gas wells in China over one thousand years old. The gas is conveyed through bamboo pipes with the nozzles of baked clay, and many of the flames have been kept burning literally for hundreds of years. -Demorest's Monthly.

-The culture of tobacco is said to be extending rapidly in the eastern part of Tennessee. Good judges say that the soil is suitable for the production of as fine a grade of tobacco as can be grown in the world

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Dr. McCosh proposes to crush out hazing at Princeton College.

—Homer R. Sprague, who was grad-uated at Yale in 1852, has been appoint-ed to the Presidency of Mills College,

California. -The Sabbath is held in such great respect, at Thurso, Scotland, that the cemetery is not allowed to be opened on that day. Even burial is considered a desecration.

—Mrs. Rev. John S. Inskip raised and forwarded \$8,000 for the Girls' School in Calcutta, of which Miss Layton has charge, and the British Government duplicated the sum.

-Manitoba is filling up with people. The number of schools there in 1871 was 16; in 1881 it was 128, and in 1884 it reached 359. The school attendance was 816 in 1871, 4,919 in 1881, and 13,-611 in 1884.—Chicago Herald.

-A correspondent traveling in Normandy tells London Truth that in the Church of Elboeuf, the other Sunday, the cure, after his sermon, said: "My dear parishioners please put only silver in the plate, as it takes such a long time to count coppers."

-A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain ordering the corporations of all towns whose population exceeds 100,000, on the request of the local educational committee, to appoint a medi-cal inspector of schools. The salary is to be fixed by the corporation. -The University of New Mexico has

for one of its departments an Indian Industrial School. The American Missionary Association has voted it an annual appropriation of \$30,000 for the support of teachers. Congress has voted \$26,000 for the erection of buildings. Considerable amounts have been given by private persons. - Christian Union.

-Mr. Moody does not approve of church fairs. "I think they are an abomination. The idea of raffling and voting for the best looking man, and having girls sell eigars. I saw a church fair advertise that a man would kiss any girl for twenty-five cents. I had rather that you would worship in a barn than resort to any of these methods."-N. Y.

-Colonel Homer B. Sprague said, in his address of assuming the presidency of Mills College, in San Francisco, that "a thorough understanding of the three great English classics—the Bible, Shakespeare and Milton-would be better than the entire education given in ninetenths of the colleges.'

-Dr. Hertel's report on the condition of the Danish schools shows that the children in Copenhagen are suffering from what has long been considered an unfortunate feature of our American education-too many branches and too much work. The tendency in Denmark, as in other parts of Europe, is to overcrowd the children, with a natural consequence of a large increase in the number of men and women of feeble constitutions and bad health. Intellectuality is good, but as an exchange for continual suffering it is hardly an equivalent. - Chicago Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

-A good constitution is like a moneybox—the full value of it is never properly known until it is broken.—Punch.

-When a nation gives birth to a man who is able to produce a great thought, another is born who is able to understand and admire it .- Joubert.

-Uncle: The baby has its father's nose. Mother: And my mouth. Uncle: Yes; and with papa's nose and mamma's mouth there is precious little room left for forehead .- N. Y. Independent.

-Boys are sometimes very bad, and sometimes parents are no better. If boys have any inalienable right it is to a good home and a decent example.

N. Y. Herald.

--"Here, Professor, how do you like my new tragedy?" "Very much, in-deed. Especially the robbers—they are first-rate. In fact they are the best thieves I ever heard of; even the words they speak are stolen from other books.

—N. Y. Journal.

-"Ephlum, what makes so many cat tails grow in dis heah pon'?" "Well, I would say! doan you know? Why, dey grows up from kittens dat people hez drowned in de pon', of course. Peah's like you wimmen folks doan' know nuffin' 'bout agricultshaw."—Life.

-Sensible men are very rare. A sensible man does not brag, avoids introducing the names of his creditable companions, omits himself as habitually as another man obtrudes himself in the discourse and is content with putting his fact or theme simply on its ground .-

-Little Johnny Fizzletop got a scold-—Little Johnny Fizzletop got a scolding for tearing his new pants. He fell while running and split them at the knee. "Oh, you bad boy," said his mother, angrily, "how did you come to be careless as to tear your pants?" "I couldn't help it, ma. I fell so quick I didn't have time to take them off," replied Johnny Baston Globs. plied Johnny .- Boston Globe.

-" My husband is so poetic," said one lady to another in a Seventh street car the other day. "Have you ever tried rubbin' his jints with hartshorn liniment. mum?" interrupted a beefy-looking woman with a market-basket at her feet, who was sitting at her elbow and overheard the remark. "That'll straighten him out as quick as anything I know of, if he hain't got it too bad."—Washington Republic.

-"No, I never could remember anecdotes," said a busy merchant to a man of leisure who called on him at his of leisure who called on him at his office; "I've too many other things to think of." "That's queer; why, I could sit right down and tell you stories for a week, without stopping." "Indeed! Will you excuse me, as I am going out now?" "When will you be back?" "In about a week. Good day."—N. Y. Journal.

-Menny people spend their time trie-ing to find the hole whar sin got into the world. If two men break through the ice into a mill pond, they had better hunt for some good hole tew get out,

rather than enter into a long argument about the hole they cum to fall inThare iz sum pholks in this world who spend their whole lives a hunting after righteousness, and kant find enny time tew practiss it....Lazyness is a good deal like money—the more a man haz of it, the more he seems tew want .-Josh Billings.

THE PREACHER.

Up to the church we went to pray And meditate on Love Divine; Or so we teach, and thus men say. We, branches all, of Christ the Vine.

The church stood by the village green, Where two and two or three or four The people in their best were seen Slow gathering round the door.

In the old time our fathers came Bearing their weight of sin and cares; The serv ce was a holy flame That purged away the r snares.

The litt'e children gazed in awe To see their parents bow t Obedient to a higher law, A God the, could not see. ents bow the knee.

Now! fe has changed. The people ask: Who is the preacher, can you tell? And study h's appointed rask, And quest on: Is it well? Or gaze with disapproving brows, And, angry, sav: "We like him not; We do not care for what he knows; The gift, he has it not."

Returning thus when church was done, Weary, I kissed a curly head. "What prayest thou, my litt e one?" "At church going," she said. "Who was the preacher?" I asked then.

A solemn look was on her face; "The same, mother, has always been, The Lord." A creature base I felt myself when thus a word

From a young child unconscious brought Home to my heart how there unheard God spake, and I learned naught.

—Annie Fields, in Harper's Bazar.

International Sunday-School Lessons

THE WORK OF MISSIONS.

The Religious Missionary Succeeds Where Commerce, Unaided by Him, Fails.

Christianity is a missionary religion. Its appropriate symbol is not a lighthouse, enlightening only those within the circle of its rays, but the sun, whose light searches out and illuminates all who sit in darkness. The Master went from place to place ministering to the physical, social, moral and spiritual wants of men. His broad-minded disciples are gifted with a similar breadth of vision. They are ambitious to make the world realize the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, so that there may be on earth one kingdom whose citizens are engaged in the interchange of mutual offices of affection. Wherever this missionary religion has been planted it has developed the essentials of Christian civilization -chastity, charity, humanity, law, in-dustry and trade. It has made commerce safe, even in the uttermost parts of the earth, by making cannibals humane and hospitable to strangers.

Years ago a whale-ship foundered in the South Pacific. The crew took to the boats, and, after rowing for several days, came in sight of an island. One boat's-crew ventured on shore, and tried by signs to tell the savages, who gathered about them, that they were shipwrecked, starving sailors. The cannibals answered by braining every man. The crew of the other boat, seeing their companions' fate, and the preparations for eating their dead bodies, rowed away. After great suf-fering, they were picked up by a passing

Ten years after, another whaler, whose Captain had been one of the rescued crew, was wrecked near the same island. Hunger and exhaustion was ready he sent his servants all over compelled the sailors to land, though their commander warned them that they would probably be killed and eaten. As they met with no natives on the beach, they took to the woods, in the hope of finding fruits and berries to allay their hunger. Advancing with caution, lest they might step into am-bush, they toiled up a steep hill. The leader, being a hundred feet in advance, crept stealthily over the summit, that he might spy out the land, sprang into the air, and clapping his hands, shouted:

"Safe! Boys, come an see! I tell

you, we are safe!" The amazed sailors ran to where he stood pointing to the plain below. They looked. Standing among the huts of the natives was a church. They knew they were safe—a mission-ary was there. On descending to the plain, they were welcomed by the natives to a generous hospitality. Five years of contact with a missionary had humanized the cannibals.

But missions have not only convoyed commerce in safety, they have opened to it new markets among those who were indifferent to its advantages, until uplifted by a new life. Barbarians care nothing for the comforts of civilization, so long as they are dominated by hereditary habits and ancestral customs. Even the closest contact with it does not give them a relish for civil-

ized life. A Dutch Governor in South Africa believed that education, stimulated pride and association with refined people would eivilize a barbarian. sent a Hottentot boy to school, and dressed him in a military uniform. The boy learned several European languages, and traveled as far as India. After several years he returned to the Cape, threw off his uniform, put on a skin robe, took his sword and one cravat, went into the bush, and lived in a filthy kraal, among his own people. That boy had no want which commerce

could supply.

The American missionaries, sixty years ago, landed on the Sandwich Islands. They found the people half-naked savages, eating raw fish, abandoned to sensuality, and without the materials of commerce, except the sandalwood of their mountains. The missionaries began with heroic and radical treatment. They aimed, to make these savages Christians. Success indorsed their method. Then followed the life of industry and com-

In 1881 the value of the islands' exports was six million seven hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-six dollars, and its imports amounted to four million five hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars. In 1884 the value of the trade between these islands and the United States was five million five hundred and forty-six thousand Jesus' countenance shine in. It will one hundred and sixteen dollars. The | turn tears into rainbows."

profit on less than ten years of this trade, at twelve and a-half per cent., would pay the entire cost of the mission, one million two hundred thousand dollars up to 1869, when the Christianized nation was left to its own re-

Commerce, unaided by the uplifting power of Christianity, can not tempt from indolence a barbarous people, living on the spontaneous products of a fruitful soil. But the missionary can. His teachings open their eyes; they see their nakedness, are ashamed, and labor that they may buy the cloth and calico

of commerce. Missionary statistics may suggest nothing to the ordinary reader, even when they affirm that there are now in pagan lands seven hundred and fifty thousand converts, and two million three hundred thousand nominal Christians. But the intelligent merchant knows that this statement indicates an addition of millions of dollars to the world's commerce .- Youth's Compan-

SUFFERING AND SYMPATHY. He Who Would Be a Helper Must First Be a Sufferer.

He who has passed through the trial can feel most tenderly for those who are similar afflicted. This is so true that the inspired writer has said even of Jesus: "In that He Himself hath suffered, being tempted, He is able to succor them that are tempted;" and, indeed, in one aspect of it, the very necessity for the incarnation is found in the principle just enunciated. To have a sympathizing God we must have a suffering Saviour, and there is no true fellow feeling with another save in the heart of him who has been afflicted like him. Nav. more: the having suffered like another impels us to go and sympathize with him. Those of us who have lost little children feel a prompting within us to speak a word of comfort to every parent who is pass-

ing through a similar experience. We can not do good to others save at a cost to ourselves, and our own af-flictions are the price we pay for our ability to sympathize. He who would be a helper must first be a sufferer. He who would be a savior must somewhere and somehow have been upon a cross: and we can not have the highest happiness of life in succoring others without tasting the cup which Jesus drank and submitting to the baptism wherewith he was baptized. Every real Barnabas (Son of Consolation) must pass to his vocation through seasons of

sorrow; and so, again, we see that it is true that "by these things men live."

The most comforting of David's psalms were pressed out of him by suffering; and if Paul had not had his thorn in the flesh we had missed much of that tenderness which quivers in sc many of his letters .- Rev. W. M. Taylor, D. D.

How People Prize That Which Costs Them Nothing

A venerable Kentuckian told us the following story: A wealthy planter, a man of education, an eloquent speaker, a successful politician, was converted. He wanted to do good. His neighbors were irreligious, and he felt that his first duty was to them. He built a commodious church, put an organ ir it, and hired an organist. He obtained a license to preach, and prepared some excellent sermons. When the house the neighborhood, and invited everybody to come to church at eleven o'clock next Sunday. The people came and listened. At the close the service the preacher thanked them for coming, and invited them to come again next Sunday. On Saturday he sent his servants out to He did this year after year, paying all expenses himself, not taking collections from anybody or anything, for he wanted to convince the people that the Gospel was free, "without money and without price." "And what was the result?" we asked. "Oh," said our informant, "he preached for twenty years, and there wasn't a single conversion in all that time." People are not likely to prize very highly that which costs them nothing. If you want to get a man into the church, begin by getting him to do something for it. If you want to develop the piety of a church train its members to work and to give. - Interior.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

-Properly there is no knowledge but that which is got by working .- Carlyle. -Young gentlemen, remember that nothing can stand before days' works.

—President F. Wayland.

-It is a sad thing to be often eating of the tree of knowledge, but never to taste of the tree of life. - Quarles.

—It is not wrangling disputes and syllogistic reasonings which are the mighty pillars that sustain truth in the world: if we would but sustain it with the holiness of our hearts and lives, it would never fail. - Exchange.

-Neglect of one duty often renders us unfit for another. God "is a re-warder," and one great principle on which He dispenses His rewards is this -through our faithfulness in one thing He bestows grace upon us to be faithful in another.-Ichabod Spencer.

-If you had the seeds of a pestilence in your body you would not have a more active contagion than you have in your tempers, tastes and principles. Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence-an influence, too, compared with which mere language and persuasion are fee-

ble.-Horace Bushnell. —Sunshine in the soul is precious beyond all price. Dr. C. L. Chyler tells how to secure it, as follows: 1. Look at your mercies with both eyes; at your trials and troubles with only one. 2. Study contentment. In these days of inordinate greed and self-indulgence keep down the accursed spirit of grasping. What they do not have makes thousands wretched. 3. Keep at some work of usefulness. 4. Keep your heart's window always open toward Heaven. Let the blessed light of

WANTED A DIVORCE.

Colored Mississipplan Who Was Bound to Have a "Yellow Plaster."

"Good morning, Marse William," said Green Coleman, an elderly colored individual, as he entered the Chancery Clerk's office in a certain town in Central Mississippi.

"Good morning, Uncle Green. What can I do for you this morning?" responded the clerk.

"I jes' drapped in, Marse William, to ax yer wot yer ax fer er deforcement."

"A what, Uncle Green?" "Er deforcement, Marse William-one er dem papers wid a big yaller plaster on ter it, same like Josh Bilbro got when der Jedge onhitched him an' his ole ooman last court."

"Oh! you mean a divorce." 'Yas, dat's what I want.

"Well, you'll have to file your bill of complaint, and when court meets in December it will come up for hearing, and if your grounds for a divorce are good and supported by evidence the court, I

and supported by evidence the court, I have no doubt, will grant your prayer."

"Marse William, I done 'turn dat file back long sence, and dat rheumatiz complaint ain't 'feeted me sence I bin rubbin' wid dem yerbs. And 'bout dem grouns, Marse William, you'se knowed me 'long in reb. times and eber sence freedom come and you know dis sence freedom come, and you know dis nigger got no groun'; not nuff to bury

"Uncle Green, the best thing for you to do is to employ a lawyer. He'll tell you what to do."

"He will?"

"Well. Marse William, I sees you'se mitey busy-but jes tell me, what are dat goin' ter cos' me?"

"Let me see; one of these young law-yers will take the case for \$10, and the court cost will amount to another \$10 -\$25, at the outside, is about all it will cost you."

"Twenty-five dollars, Marse William! Dat's pow' ful heap er money to be a spending on a 'ooman I ain't seed in mor'n twenty year."

"What do you want with a divorce, from your wife whom you haven't seen for more than twenty years?"
"I jes' want it fer ter pacify der 'oo-

man Ise got fer er wife now. You see, der 'ooman I wus married ter on ole massa's plantation in slave times, she run'd off time Sherman's raid, and den I tuk up wid dis 'ooman I got now, and she's feered my fus' wife might come back and level on me as her property. "Oh! Uncle Green, that's all settledit's barred by the statute of limita-

tions. Just go home and tell your wife not to bother herself—that it's all "Won't yer gib me writin' to dat conclusion? Sumfin' wot don't coss' more'n

er dollar, and put one er dem yaller plasters on it." Seeing that nothing else would satify the old man the clerk gave him a cer-tificate and stuck a gold seal on it, and refused to accept his dollar which he told him to invest in a calico dress for

the old woman. As the old man left the office he raised his hat and said: "Thank you, Marse William; and ef yer eber git in such or pesterment wid er 'ooman, an its in my possession to justify yer, I'll 'turn der complermint."—Detroit Free

A FREE DINNER.

How Charles Thorne, Jr., Once Procured a Meal at San Francisco.

Long years ago, when the late Charles Thorne, jr., was a young actor struggling with the dramatic chills and fever common to actors in the early stage of their career, it came on suddenly very cold for him once, and he had nothing to memorize except the bills of fare remind them of the Sabbath service. hung outside of the restaurants of the period. Ambition left his mind and settled in the gastric juices of his stomach. He had no money to satisfy it. He neglected the theatrical posters and studied "Ham and eggs, fifty cents," and legends of that kind. It was early days in San Francisco, and they had a practice of sounding a gong at meal times to inform the neighborhood that the meals were on. Charley was passing discon-solately along when a man rushed out of a restaurant and banged a gong in his ear. He stopped, walked in, sat down with the air of a lord in a society drama and ordered and ate a royal meal. He was through, and sticking his hand in the breast of his coat he put on a digni fied and aristocratic stride and was walking out.
"Look here," said the proprietor,

gently interrupting him. "Don't you propose to pay for this?"
"Pay! What do you mean? Pay!"

"Yes, pray!" "You must be under some mistaken

impression. Pay! No, certainly not!"
"What in thunder did you come in here for and eat a meal like that?"
"I came," said Charley, drawing himself to his full height, "I came on

your invitation. I came because you banged that gong."
And with a stride that paralyzed the

proprietor, he passed out into the bright world. - San Francisco Chronicle.

SHREWD COWS.

How They Avoid the Dangers of the Accommodation Car.

A citizen of Cheviot was taking a visitor out home with him recently, in his carriage, and along the line of the Westwood Railroad they noticed a number of cows feeding on the commons near the track.

"That's bad policy," said the visitor. "What?" asked the citizen. "Letting those cows feed there. I should think a locomotive would take a

leg off of one of them every now and "I never have heard of such an accident. "Don't the cows ever walk on the

track?" "Yes." "And they never get run down?"
"Not that ever I heard of."

"That's strange. How do you ac count for it?" "Very easy. You see the cows always walk in the same direction the train goes." -- Merchant Traveler.

IMPERIAL PURPLE.

Revival of a Shade That Has Been Banished

Word reaches America that all shades of purple from "prune de Monsieur" to that of that of the deepest royal dye, will again be in fashion. For a number of years this color has been banished from fashion's atcliers, and upon the promenade purple was never seen on any but those who had an utter disregard for fashion's dictation. Now the despised hue is to "assert its su-premacy," and in other than the strictest sense will be "royal" purple once more. The Princess of Wales, it is reported, has appeared in a costume of Lyons velvet of this color trimmed with bands of golden-brown beaver, which makes another strong move in its favor. The shade, however, is a most trying one to the complexion; not one woman in forty really looks well in it. Where there is a lack of color, or there is the least possible tinge of sallowness in the complexion, the proximity of purple produces a grayish sagey hue that is far from attractive. Then, again, to don purple or violet necessitates a complete accompaniment of accessories which shall be in keeping with it, "dittos," as they are phrased by the tailor. The color hardly allows of any admixture except pale brown, gold or a lighter shade of its own particular hue, and so despotic is this law that it may well be given its new name, "imperial purple."—N. Y. Post.

Facts for Families. In order to cook your hare, you must al-

ways first catch it. It is much easier to catch a cold than to atch a hare. To get rid of a cold, always use Red Star

Cough Cure. To get Red Star Cough Cure, only requires twenty-five cents.

ORDER SLATE" is the injudicious advice suspended before certain coal offices.—
Boston Transcript.

Years Teach More Than Books.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a curonic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

A MAGICIAN who can eat fire is easily satisfied. He's a light eater, you know.—Chi-

Young Men, Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their colebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. them at once for illustrated pamphlet, free.

THERE is field for roam ants around many a sugar barrel.—Marathon Independ-

however large, speedily and painlessly cured without knife, caustic, powder or ointment. Consultation free. Write for pamphlet and references, enclosing two letter stamps for reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, ulfalo, N. Y.

ADVICE to butchers-If a man refuses to pay his bill for mutton—suet.—Chicago Trib-

Delicate Disease

of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send three letter stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WHEN silence reigns is it necessary to carry an umbrella?—Paumer Journal.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 250 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GFRMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions. A POSE is sweet, but a babe in the house is the sweetest screecher yet.

They say the Folding Sawing Machine is mmence. See advertisement in this paper.

ONE must be able to be 'round if one wishes to keep square

What is the difference between a hungry boy and a glutton? One longs to eat and the other eats too long.—Golden Days. THE cigar that is called imported is about as appropriately named as the hired gir. we call domestic.— Yonkers Statesman.

The man who received a tomahawk by express acknowledged that he had a queer axe sent.—Boston Transcript.

Too MUCH scratching at the polls makes a candidate's head feel sore the next day.—
Hartford Times.

"Do you enjoy good health?" asked Cross. "Why. yes, of course. Who doesn't?" replied Ross, tersely.—N. Y. Independent.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not become medical men — Philadelphia Call.

"WHEN the sky falls we shall catch larks, but some men when they are out on larks try to catch the sky.—Boston Globe.

A MAN may sometimes not be gifted, and yet have a mantel fall on him—a wood mantel.—Burlington Free Press. "Are you asleep, baby?" "Yes, mamma; and you know the doctor told you not to wake me to give me any medicine."—N. Y. Ledger.

"Hello, Judson, how are you?" "Pretty well, thank you." "How are you at home?" "Wife says I'm rather grumpy."—Columbus

Sweden is a good cattle country, because there the animal never strays, the cattlemen always finding their Stockholm.—

DR. TANNER says that with the unaided eye only about five thousand stars can be seen. Dr Tanner has evidently never been on skates.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE faith-cure is gaining many converts around the country, but we are not yet sanguine enough about its success to try it on tailor — Tolede Blade

PENNIES To cente apiece for pennies dated 1881. Send twelve two-cent stamps for a yearly used the pennies and price list of all rare coins. Send at once and commence hunting for pennies with above date. Address C. Wesley Scott, Publisher. Kansas City, Mo

CANDY Choicest Candles at 40, 50 and 75 cents and \$1,00 per pound. Send to MANNING & MANN, Mansacturing Confectioners, 221 Mair St. Kansas City, Mo.

"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the h mely garb of a mechanic to Richelieu, Prines Min

ister of France, as he was entering his palace: "Sire, I have made a discovery which shall make rich and great the nation which shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?" Whose purity of blood is established by pedigrees re-corded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the only Stud Book ever published in that country.

shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an audience?"
Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!
All great discoveries are at first derided. Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said retovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been opposed bitterly by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it curred him, and out of gratitude therefor he consecrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such in brief is the history of Warner's safe cure, which has won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practiis finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—

The Herald.

Sweetheats-Sugar-cured hams.-Pitts turgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

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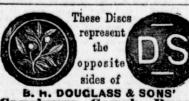
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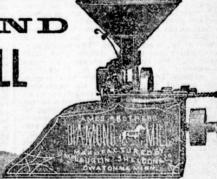
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Continued from First Page.

people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended November 1. 1885, 145 National banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,938,000, and circulation notes have been issued to them amounting to \$4,274,910. The whole number of thesebanks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,727. The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our National banks, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention. Since February, 1877, the Government has, under compulsory provisions of law, purchased silver bullion and coined the same at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 every month. By this process, up to present date. 215,759,435 silver dollars have been coined.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

A reasonable appropriation or a delegation of power of the public welfare. Upon this words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to "coin money" given to Compress by the Constitution of the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare. Upon this theory the authority to "coin money" given to Compress by the Constitution of the people's needs of the people's needs of the people of the people

processes. I recommend the suspension of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars directed by the law passed in February, 1875.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Supervising Surgeon-General reports that during the fiscal year 41.714 patients have received relief through the marine hospital service, of whom 12.833 were treated in hospitals and 28,911 at dispensaries. Active and effective efforts have been made through the medium of this service to protect the country against an invasion of cholera, which has prevailed in Spain and France, and small-pox, which recently broke out in Canada.

COAST SURVEY.

The work of the coast and geodetic survey was during the last fiscal year carried on within our boundaries and of the coasts of thirty-two States, two Territories and the District of Columbia. In July last certain irregularities were found to exist in the management of this bureau, which led to prompt investigation of its methods, the abuses of which were brought to light by this examination, and the reckless disregard of duty and the interests of the Government depending on the part of some of those connected with the service made a change of superintendency and other offices necessary.

The war department.

The report of the Secretary of War is herewith submitted. The attention of Congress is invited to the detailed account which it contains of the administration of his department and suggestions for the improvement of the service. The army consisted, at the date of the last consolidated returns, of 2,154 officers and 24,705 enlisted men. The expenses of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, including \$13,164,534,60 for public works and river and harbor improvements, were \$45,50,699,54.

Besides the troops which were sent last July to the Indian Territory to prevent an outbreak which seemed fimminent. They remained to aid, if necessary, in the expulsion of intruders upon the reservation who seemed to have caused the discontent among the Indians, but the executive proclamation of intruders up

ington Territory, to avert a threatened attack upon Chinese laborers and domestic violence there; in both cases the mere presence of troops had the desired effect. It appears that the number of desertions have diminished, but that during the last fiscal year the number was 2,9%, and one instance is given by the Lieutenant General of six desertions by the same recruit. I am convinced that this number of desertions can be much diminished by better discipline and treatment, but the punishment should be increased for repeated offenses.

The Judge Advocate General reports that the number of trials by general court martials during the year were 2,328, and that 1,184 trials took place before garrison and regimental court martials. The suggestion that probably more than a tenth of the army has been tried for offenses great and small in one year may well arrest attention. Of course many of these trials of garrison and regimental court martials were for offenses almost frivolous, and there should, I think, be a way devised to dispose of these in a more summary and less inconvenient manner than by court martial. Of some of the proceedings of court martial, which I had occasion to examine, the present ideas of justice which generally prevail in the trials, I am satisfied, should be much reformed if the honor and the honesty, of the army and the navy are, by their instrumentality, to be vindicated and protected.

The Board of Fortifications and Harbor De-

and the honesty of the army and the navy are by their instrumentality, to be vindicated and protected.

The Board of Fortifications and Harbor Defenses, appointed in pursuance of provisions of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1885, will, in a short time, present a report, and it is hoped that this may greatly aid the legislation so necessary to remedy the present defenseless condition of our sea coast.

The work of the signal service has been prosecuted during the last year with results of increasing benefit to the country. The field of instruct on has been enlarged with a view of adding to its usctulness. The number of stations in operation June 30, 1885, was 489. Telegraphic reports are received daily from 160 stations; reports are also received from 75 Canadian stations, 375 volunteer observers, 51 army surgeons at military posts, and 33 foreign stations. The expense of the service during the fiscal year, after deducting receipts from military telegraph lines, was \$797,592.97.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The military academy at West Point is reported as being in a high state of efficiency and well equipped for the accomplishment of the purposes of its maintenance. The fact that the class which graduates next year is an unusually large one, has constrained me to decline to make appointments to second iteutenantices in the army from civil life so that such vacancies as exist in these places may be reserved for such graduates, and yet it is not probable that there will be vacancies enough to provide positions for them all when they leave the military school.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress.

they leave the military school.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

There should be a general law of Congress, prohibiting the construction of bridges over navigablewaters in such manner as to obstruct navigation, with provisions for preventing the same. It seems, under existing statutes, that the Government can not intervene to prevent such a construction, when entered upon without its consent, though when such consent is asked, and granted upon condition that authority to insist upon such condition is clear.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

consent is asked, and granted upon condition is clear.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy gives a history of the operations of his department, and the present condition of the work committed to his charge. He details in full the course pursued by him to protect the rights of the Government in respect to certain vessels unfinished at the time of his accession to office, and also concerning the dispatch boat, Dolphin, claimed to be completed and awaiting the acceptance of the department.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The affairs of the postal service are exhibited by the report of the Postmaster General, which will be laid before you. The postal revenue, whose rate of gain upon the rising prosperity of 1882 and 1883, outstripped the increasing expenses of our growing service, was checked by the reduction in the rate of letter postage, which took effect with the beginning of October in the latter year, and it diminished during the past two fiscal years \$2,700,000, in about the proportion of \$2,270,000 in 1884 to \$250,000 in 1885. Natural growth and development have, in the meantime, increased the expenditure, resulting in a deficiency in the revenue to moet the expenses of the department of \$5,250,000 for the year 1884, and \$8,333,333,333,33,in the last fiscal year. The anticipated and natural revival of the revenue has been oppressed and retarded by the unfavorable business condition of the country, of which the postal service is a faithful indicator. The gratifying fact is shown, however, by the report that our returning prosperity is marked by a gain of \$380,000 in the revenue of the latter half of the last year, over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The change in weight of first class unatter which may be carried for a single rate postage from a half ounce to an ounce, and the reduction by one-half cent of newspaper postage, which, under recent legislation, began with the current year, will operate to restrain the augmentation of receipts which otherwise might have been expec

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

cit, and further enlargement of its facilities is due to other communities to which it is adapted.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operation of this important department and much interesting information, will be submitted for your consideration. The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of the Indians. I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition, as a result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their comfort. But it is admitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose or policy on this subject which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated. They are within the care of our Government and their rights should be protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardnaship invokes on our part efforts for the improvement of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

Our Indian population, exclusive of those in Alaska, is reported as numbering 260,000, nearly all being located on lands set apart for their use and occupation, aggregating over 134,000,000 of acres. These lands are included in boundaries of 174 reservations of different dimensions, scattered in twentyone States and Territories, presenting great variations in climate and in the kind and quality of their soils. Among the Indians upon these several reservations there exist the most marked differences in National traits and disposition, and in their progress toward civilization.

The Public domain had its origin in cessions of land by the States to the general Government. The first cession was made by the States of New York, and the largest, which in area exceeded all the others

has been sold or subject to contract or grant.

Of the remaining two-fifths, a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for homes, and the accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more marked than in the past, and the execution of the Nation's trust in behalf of our settlers will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommendations contained in my report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land laws.

The nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of railroads projected as great National highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gains and corrupt uses and thus public indignation has been aroused and suspicion engendered. Our great Nation does not begrudge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made, can only be revived by a restoration of confidence to be secured by their constant, unequivocal and clearly manifested integrity. A faithful application of the undiminished proceeds of the grants to the construction and perfecting of their roads, an honest discharge of their obligation and entire justice to all the people in the enjoyment of their rights on these highways of travel is all the public asks and it will not be content with less.

PENSIONS.

less.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the 1st day of July, 1885, 345, 125 persons, borne upon the pension rolls, classified as follows: Army invalids, 241,243; widows, minor children and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, 78,841; navy invalids, 2,745; navy widows, minor children and dependents, 1,923; survivors of the war of 1812, 295, and widows of those who served in that war, 17,212.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States, passed for the suppression of polygamy, has been energetically and faithfully executed during the past year with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in some cases pleas of guilty have been entered and a slight punishment imposed upon a promise by the accused that they would not again offend against the law or advise, counsel, aid or abot in any way its volation by others.

The Utah Commissioners express the opinion, based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few pelygamous marriages have taken place in the territory during the last year. They further report that while there can not be found upon the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the Territory all the officers elected, except in one county, were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of revelation, and a law unto all higher and more binding upon the condition than any human law, local or nationa.

This is the strange spectacle presented of

the condition than any human law, local or nationa.

This is the strange spectacle presented of a community, protected by a Republican form of government, to which they own allegiance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and belief that sets at naught that obligation of absolute existence to the law of the land which lies at the foundation of Republican institutions. The strength, perpetuity and destiny of the Nation rests upon our homes, established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority and sanctioned by parental love.

rental authority and sanctioned by parental love.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair name. Since the people upholding polygamy in our Territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The report of the Civil Service Commission, which will be submitted, contains an account of the manner in which the civil service law has been executed during the last year and much valuable information on this important

much valuable information on this important subject.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a constitution of correctness of principle, upon which the civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only part of the subordinate public positions throughout the country, it applies tests of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a competitive examination and gives large discretion to the Commissioners as to character of examination and many other matters connected with its execution. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the Commissioners have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the result of its application.

the statute and with the result of its application.

The people may well trust the commission to execute the law with perfect fairness, and with as little friction as possible, but of course, no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safeguards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of methods of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan services.

shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan services.

Doubts may well be entertained whether our Government could stand the strain of a continuance of this system, which upon every change of administration, inspirits an immense army of claimants for office, to lay siege to the patronage of the Government, engrossing time of public officers with the importunities spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointments, and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent.

The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land, and the promise of their bestowal in recognition of partisan activity, debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of officers consequent upon our extension, and the mania for office holding, growing from its indul gence, would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and solicitude for the Nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil service reform enforced by law came not too soon to check the progress of de-

party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possession of office and public place.

Civil service reform enforced by law came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects not enough regarded and the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men, who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary and sudden change in all the public offices with change of party rule, cast their ballots against such a chance. Parties seem to be necessary, and will continue to exist, nor can it be now denied that there are legitimate advantages connected with office holding which follows party supremacy.

While partisanship continues bold and cronounced, and supplies so much of motive to sentiment and action, it is not fair to hold public officials in charge of important trusts responsible for the best results in the performance of their duties and yet insist that they shall rely in confidential and important cases upon the work of those not only opposed to them in political affiliation, but steeped in partisan prejudice and rancor, that they have no loyalty to their chiefs and no desire for their success. Civil service reform does not exactly accomplish this, nor does it require that their insubordinates' positions, who fail in yielding their best service, or who are incompetent, should be retained merely because they are in place.

The whining of a clerk discharged for indelence or incompetent, should be retained merely because they are in place.

The whining of a clerk discharged for indelence or incompetent, should be retained merely because they are in place, they are also and the policians the vacant place as his compensation for the most questionable party works. The civil service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker. Thus in both the phases is seen benefit to the public service, and the people who

In conclusion, Lwould recommend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Congress the needs, welfare and aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation, and not to subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship, or the accomplishment of selfish aims, or to violate the people's trusts and betray the people's interes. But an individual sense of responsibility of the part of each of us, and as a stern determination to perform our duty well will give us place among those who have added in their day and generation to the glory and prosperity of our beloved land, (Signed.)

GROVER CLEVELAND.

M. De Lessens was thrown from his horse while riding in Paris on the 7th. His face was cut and he was badly shaken up

A FISH STORY.

How a Traveling Groceryman Fell in with

Another funny thing happened to me the other day, this time up at Lackawaxen," said the traveling groceryman to the Sun reporter. "I was waiting there for a train. That's about all people do up there. Every time I've been to Lackawaxen the whole town seemed to be out waiting for a train. When the train comes they wait until it goes away, and then they go home again and stay until it is almost time for the next train, when they come back and wait for that train. It may be four hours late, but the town doesn't leave the depot until it comes. "Well. I was waiting for a train this

day, and as by no way that I could figure it could it get there under three hours, I concluded to take a walk over by the river. That is one thing up at Lackawaxen that won't wait tor a train or anything else. It is the Delaware River, and it keeps going right on toward the sea. I always like to look at a river that keeps rolling along on its way toward the sea, and so I walked over to gaze on the Delaware. I strolled up and down the river ban's awhile. and then noticed a canal that crossed the river by a big viaduct. I walked up the canal bank and watched the boats go by. They were loaded with coal. Thirsting for information, I finally said to a boy who came along on a mule, wearing his father's trousers rolled up to his knees:

"Where is this coal going to, my little man?

"To market, pop! he replied.
"Then I watched more boats, and, not being able to still my longing for knowledge, by and by I said to a man who was working the tiller of one of the boats:

"How many tons do you earry?" "'As many begorra, as any boat that roons this detch!"

"Surfeited with information, I returned to the river. I walked up and down, and presently I saw a pine peg. which was driven in the sand near the water. There was a string to it.
"Wonder what that is?' I said to

myself. "Not being able to answer the question, I went and pulled the peg out of the sand. The string came out of the water pretty hard, and I found that three big black bass had got fast on it in some way through the gills. There was no mistake about it. There was the peg, there was the string, and there were the bass, alive and kicking.

"Well,' I says, 'that's certainly the funniest thing I ever did see.'

"I had heard of this traveling overland from one pond to another; perch that climb trees were old acquaintances of mine; catfish that swear at you like troopers when you take them from the hook I had seen and heard. But bass that could come out of the water, string themselves like these, above the peg in the sand, and get back in the water again was more than I could explain. When I go back home and tell this,' says, 'people won't believe me, and then I feel bad.'

"So I looked around to see if there was any one near that could enlighten me on this curious circumstance. I saw no one but a pious-looking old gentleman, who was fishing along the river quite a way below. As he was so intent on his sport that he seemed oblivious to all around him, I didn't like to disturb him in his gentle recreation, and so walked back to the hotel and told the landlord that he might cook the bass for my supper. He did, and they were good. After supper I went down to get the train. There was a pious looking white-haired old gentleman there, with a fishpole on his shoulder. He seemed to be very mad. As I got on the train

"Yes, sir, by the jumping jimminy! Three old sockers, and I'll give six doldollars to know what on earth became

" 'That man ain't as plous as he looks, I said, as the train pulled out. And then the thing struck me all of a sudden, and I said I'd bet anything that the white-haired old man had found some bass that had strung themselves just as mine had, and that then he'd gone and lost 'em some way or other. "Say, don't it beat the Old Harry how

these funny things will keep happening te mo?"—N. Y. Sun. -On the bill of fare of a Western hotel is regularly printed these sug-gestive lines: "In Rome gluttony became so excessive that it was repressed by law. Bear this in mind."—N. Y. Mail.

THE GENERAL MARKETS. KANSAS CITY, December 12.

HOGS—Good to choice heavy 3 25 Light 3 30 Light 3 30 No. 2 red 69 No. 3 red 54 No. 2 soft 80 CORN—No. 2 27 26 26 RYE—No. 2 26 26 RYE—No. 2 40 RYE—No. 2 40 RYE—CHESE—Full cream 10 EGGS—Choice BACON—Ham 9 Shoulders 5 Sides 6 6 Constant 10 EGGS—Choice 10 Sides 5 ELARD 6 6 Constant 10 EGGS—Choice 10 EGGS—Choi LARD
WOOL-Missouri unwashed
POTATOES-New.
ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS.

CATTLE—Shipping steers. 3 75 @ 5
Butchers' steers. 3 25 @ 4
HOGS—Packing. 3 60 @ 3
SHEEP—Fair to choice. 2 00 @ 3
FLOUIR—Choice. 4 00 @ 3
FLOUIR—Choice. 4 00 @ 3
WHEAT—No. 2 red. 151½ @ 10
CORN—No. 2 . 331½ @ 0
OATS—No. 2 . 28 @ RYE—No. 2
BUTTER—Creamery. 22 @ PORK. 9 00 @ 10 0
COTTON—Middling. 8 @ CHICAGO. COTTON—Middling 8 6 8%
CHICAGO.
CHICAGO.
CHICAGO.
CATTLE—Shipping steers 3 30 6 6 00
HOGS—Packing and shipping 3 70 6 3 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice 2 00 63 3 70
FLOUR—Winter wheat 4 75 6 5 00
WHEAT—NO. 2 red 89 6 90
NO. 3 77 6 7714
NO. 2 Spr. ng 8014 6 86%
CORN—NO. 2 28 6 283
RYE—NO. 2 28 6 283
RYE—NO. 2 59 6 61
BUTTER—Creamery 15 6 27
FORK NEW YORK.
CATTLE—Exports 3 80 6 5 05
HOGS—Good to choice 3 90 6 4 25
SHEEP—Common to good 5 40 6 4 25
FLOUR—Good to choice 3 95 6 5 50
WHEAT—NO. 2 red 94 6 944
CORN—NO. 2 7 red 94 6 944
CORN—NO. 2 7 red 94 6 944
CORN—NO. 2 7 red 94 6 944
CORN—NO. 2 86 35 6 519
OATS—Western mixed 35 6 57
BUTTER—Creamery 8 6 30
PORK 6 7 87% 10 12%
PETROLEUM—United 9136 CHICAGO.

A HOUSE ON LEGS.

A Tortoise-Shell That Afforded Shelter to Several Men.

A number of years ago a party of English naturalists, with several native attendants, penetrated a previously unexplored portion of India for the purpose of establishing stations, and eventually opening up a country very rich in natural advantages. Upon reaching a suitable spot, the workmen commenced their task of erecting a substantial building. It was necessary to have a large cellar and a deep excavation was

The earth was dry and sandy, and was worked with ease. The absence of large stones was noticed; indeed, there was found no hard substance that would have interested a geologist. But late in the afternoon of the first day's work, one of the natives struck his pick against a resisting substance. Another blow, and the implement broke through seraped away, a large smooth object was exposed, of so strange an appearance that the attention of the commanding officer was called to it. He at once pronounced it a bone.

The fact that they had come upon the grave of a strange animal created great excitement, and all hands went to work clearing away the sand. As they progressed, their wonder and amazement increased also; their discovery began to assume the shape of a dome, and appeared to be rounded off. Finally, when four feet or more of sand had been cleared away, they saw a hut-shaped object, that seemed, through the hole made by the pick, to be partly hollow. The natives one and all there upon declared it a hut, or house, built by some of their ancestors, that had in course of time been covered by the earth. Others thought it one of the dwelling.places of a strange people who lived under the earth; but to the Ento an age long past. The work progressed rapidly; and though when exposed to the sun some parts broke in pieces, the entire shell was successfully uncovered and a complete restoration

of it was made. The shell was that of a land-tortoise. Hundreds of thousands of years ago it had lived and died, and the dust, sand and vegetation had gradually covered it up and preserved it as a monument of the animal wonders of that ancier time.

So enormous was the shell that when the sand and dirt were removed, several of the men crawled into it; in fact, it might have been used as a house, and on a subsequent occasion was so used by a party which took refuge in it during a sudden shower. - Charles Frederick Holder, in St. Nicholas.

GRANT'S KNIFE.

The Accident Which Led to Its Loss and Recovery in Parker's Creek. It had been a handsome knife in the days when a hand now cold and still in Riverside Park was wont to grasp it. Even now the tortoise shell handle, with its gold lining and mountings, gives little hint of the vicissitudes through thousand cigars, is sadly rusted. The water of the salt Atlahtic, which creeps up Parker's Creek with every rising tide, has so gnawed at the edges of the our blades that each resembles a min iature profile map of the Andes; and one of them, like a thrice-told joke, has lost its point. One bright morning in June, 1882— the 27th—the Long Branch express-train from New York came thundering

on the low bridge at Parker's Creek at the rate of forty miles an hour. Ten seconds later, owing to a loosened rail, the cars were lying a wreck in the shallow inlet. Three passengers were killed and others received injury. Among the first to emerge, hatless, but unhurt, and smoking his cigar with a composure that was as characteristic as the cigar itself, was General Grant. Upon the scene of that disaster, about a year ago, the knife described was found by the son of Mrs. Cordelia L. Conover. living at Little Silver, close by. It was brought to this city just after the burial of its former owner, and offered for sale for the benefit of the Grant monument fund. Suspecting that it had been a gift, and surmising who might be the giver, a New York gentle-man brought the matter to the attention of Dr. C. B. Webster, United States Consul at Sheffield, England, who from the description identified the knife at once. On the occasion of General Grant's visit to Sheffield, in making his tour of the world, the ex-President was escorted through the famous cutlery works of Joseph Rodgers & Sons. As mementos of the visit Dr. Webster ordered and presented this knife to General Grant and a case of six scissors to Mrs. Grant, both being inscribed with the date. Immediately upon hearing of the discovery Dr. Webster was dispatched to the Grant monument fund by Dr. Webster's representative .-N. Y. Telegram.

An Antique Specter Ship.

A fisherman returning to port one night from a day spent on the fishing banks saw a bark heave in sight Thinking she might want a pilot, he made for her, but before he could get alongside she came down directly for him. As she approached he noticed that she was of a strange and antique build, her sails were old and her rigging about used up. and not a soul was to be seen on deck. Frightened at this came up with him, and as she went by voices in an unknown tongue issued from her decks, and a frightful heat seemed to come from her. As she was then running the fisherman knew that she would strike in a few minutes, but all of a sudden she disappeared from sight. To the hour of his death this old fisherman believed that he had seen a specter ship. --Bos'on Herald.

THE GREAT

EMPORIUM!

one of the natives struck his pick against a resisting substance. Another blow, and the implement broke through into a hollow space. The earth being sergued away a large smooth object

Desires everybody to know that he has

Best & Largest Stocks

Of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of

glish naturalists there was a more simple explanation, for the curious house was the shell of a gigantic turtle belonging to an age long past. The work proton and remidle and though when explanation and though when explanation and though when explanation are though the control of the curious house was the shell of a gigantic turtle belonging to an age long past. The work pro-

NOTIONS,

GROCERIES,

COFFINS, FURNITURE,

Boots and Shoes, CLOTHING, which it has passed. And the inscriptions: "General Grant" and "September 26, 1877," on gold plates laid into either side, are as legible as when the engraver first finished his work. But the steel, once bright as a maiden's eye, keen as Yankee wit, and used to cut the tips from no one knows how many

QUEENSWARE,

HARNESS, SADDLES, Etc.,

And, in fact, anything

NEEDED BY MAN

During his existence on earth.

BE SURE TO GO TO

hearing of the discovery Dr. Webster offered one hundred dollars for the knife, in case the Grant family should resign ther claim to it, which they have done. A check for one hundred dollars

AND

strange sight, he started to run in for the land, but the bark followed, rapidly

WITH HIS

BARGAINS.